

Handbook of Government ILLINOIS

2019-2020

JESSE WHITE • SECRETARY OF STATE



Celebrating 100 Years of
**Women's
Suffrage**



Ballot Box
Chicago History Museum



A Message from Secretary of State Jesse White

As Secretary of State, it is my privilege to present the *2019-2020 Illinois Handbook of Government*. This edition provides updated information about state and government officials and an overview of the history of Illinois.

I am proud this volume also features a special section commemorating the centennial celebration of the adoption of the 19th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution. Illinois was home to many female leaders of the movement giving women the right to vote, and their courage in their convictions was inspirational in the state and throughout the country. Their stories are part of the unique and important history of Illinois.

The *Handbook* serves as a primary resource for teachers, students and citizens interested in learning more about the state's history. It includes up-to-date photos and contact information for Illinois constitutional officers, legislators and members of Congress. The *Handbook* also details descriptions of the duties and responsibilities of the three branches of government. The U.S. and Illinois Constitutions are featured to help students and those who desire to become U.S. citizens study for the constitution exams.

I am confident that you will find this edition a valuable source on Illinois government and history. The *Handbook* is also available online at www.cyberdriveillinois.com.

A handwritten signature of Jesse White in a fluid, cursive script. The signature is written in black ink and is positioned above the printed name and title.

JESSE WHITE
Secretary of State



ILLINOIS

HANDBOOK OF GOVERNMENT

2019-2020

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19TH AMENDMENT CENTENNIAL



The statue of Frances E. Willard is part of the National Statuary Hall Collection in Washington, D.C.

A century ago on Aug. 18, 1920, the 19th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution granting American women the right to vote was ratified. Illinois stood at the forefront of the movement. It was the first state east of Mississippi to grant women the right to vote in federal and municipal elections in 1913 and the first state to ratify the 19th Amendment in 1919. In 2020, we celebrate 100 years of women's right to vote and commemorate this milestone by recognizing some of the influential women who made Illinois a pioneering state of the suffrage movement.

Frances E. Willard of Evanston helped establish the Woman's Christian Temperance Union (WCTU), which became the largest organization of women in the 19th century. She served as president of the Chicago branch and as the corresponding secretary with the national organization. The Illinois chapter of the WCTU, with Willard as its president, petitioned the state Legislature in March 1879 with 100,000 signatures to grant women the right to vote in matters pertaining to liquor trade. In 1881, under Willard's position of national president, the WCTU formally endorsed women's suffrage.

Willard's former home in Evanston is a museum and National Historic Landmark and serves as a place to research and learn about the women's suffrage movement in Illinois. Illinois gifted a statue of her likeness to the U.S. Capitol in

1905, as one of two statues representing the state. She was the first woman to receive this honor.

An icon of the civil rights and women's rights movements, Ida B. Wells changed the political landscape of Chicago with her leadership and journalistic endeavours. In 1913, she traveled to Washington, D.C., to participate in the first suffrage parade organized by the National American Woman Suffrage Association (NAWSA). When Southern suffragists instructed Wells to march in the back of the line because she was black, she refused and walked in front. This event helped bring to light the struggle for African Americans to participate in the political process in any capacity and lead to national headlines, where Wells was rightfully depicted as a leader for both women's rights and civil rights. She continued her political activism by organizing the campaign of the first black elected alderman in the history of Chicago, and she ran for state senate in 1930. In Illinois, March 25 is recognized as Ida B. Wells Day. In 2018, Congress Parkway in Chicago was renamed Ida B. Wells Drive in honor of the legendary activist and her lifelong contributions to the state.

Jane Addams was internationally renowned as a social reformer and an activist. As co-founder of the Hull House, a housing settlement to help working mothers on

the West Side of Chicago, she had a national platform to raise awareness about women's rights. Addams grew to expand her efforts to improve society and became active in the suffrage movement in 1897. In 1906, she attended her first meeting of the NAWSA. She served as vice president of the organization from 1911 to 1914 and traveled the country lecturing and working as a pro-suffrage columnist. With the passage of the 19th Amendment, Addams became a member of the League of Women Voters to help inform women about issues on the ballot and the candidates that were running for office. In 1931, she was the first American woman awarded the Nobel Peace Prize.

Working alongside Jane Addams, Catharine Waugh McCulloch served as the chief legal advisor and vice president of the NAWSA. McCulloch was also the legal advisor and first vice president of the national WCTU and advocated for women's rights in tandem with Frances Willard. McCulloch's efforts in Illinois were especially effective because of her legal knowledge and position as the legislative superintendent of the Illinois Equal Suffrage Association (IESA). She drafted legislation regarding women's suffrage that was not ratified by the state Legislature for 20 years. She and her colleagues would lobby for this bill from 1893 to 1913. On June 26, 1913, Gov. Edward Dunne signed the Presidential and Municipal Suffrage Act of 1913 into law, making Illinois the first state east of the Mississippi River to allow women to vote for president. This was seven years prior to the 19th Amendment becoming law. Once the 19th Amendment was enacted, McCulloch continued to advocate through her efforts on behalf of the League of Women Voters.

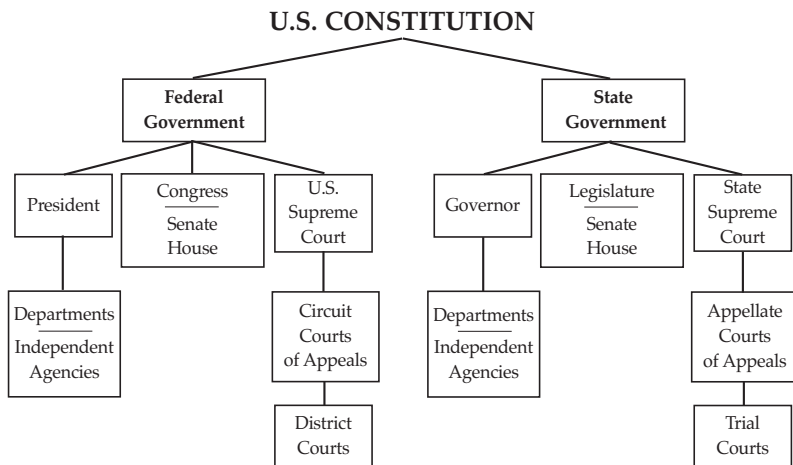
Throughout its 200 years as a state, Illinois has been at the forefront of enacting progressive viewpoints that ultimately set standards for the rest of the country. Women have had a voice at the ballot box for a century, but the fight to earn equal voting privileges was led by thousands of women for decades prior to the victory. Illinois suffragists advocated for the passage of the 19th Amendment, and ultimately, their efforts resulted in Illinois becoming the first in the nation to ratify a woman's right to vote.

GOVERNOR DUNNE SIGNING BILL WHICH GIVES VOTE TO ILLINOIS WOMEN



Gov. Edward Dunne signed the historic Presidential and Municipal Suffrage Act of 1913 surrounded by supporters.

FEDERAL-STATE GOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS



Under the U.S. Constitution, the nation is a federal republic that splits governing powers between the federal government and the states. The federal government is organized into three branches: Executive, Legislative and Judicial. The President of the United States heads the Executive Branch and carries out the laws passed by Congress. The Legislative Branch is made up of the U.S. Senate and U.S. House of Representatives. The court system, headed by the U.S. Supreme Court, makes up the Judicial Branch and interprets the laws.

State Powers: The U.S. Supreme Court has the final authority in any disputes, such as constitutional issues or treaties, between the states and the federal government. States cannot prevent the federal government from exercising its powers under the U.S. Constitution. However, the states do retain powers as specified in the 10th Amendment, one of the 10 amendments known as the Bill of Rights, which states: "The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to their States respectively, or to the people."

Amendments and Elections: The federal government depends on the states for two major responsibilities: the approval of amendments to the U.S. Constitution and the election of federal officials. Amendments must be proposed by a two-thirds vote of both houses of Congress and ratified by three-fourths of state legislatures or special conventions. Subject to some limitations, the states have the right to determine the voting ballot form, conduct the elections, and tabulate and certify election results.

Intergovernmental Cooperation: State governments cooperate with the federal government in many ways, including the implementation of joint law enforcement programs to prevent and detect crime, and the allocation of federal grants for specific purposes, such as transportation construction or safety programs. In Illinois, federal aid accounts for about one-quarter of total state revenues. Of that, about 50 percent consists of federal reimbursements for public assistance expenditures.

116TH CONGRESS

Two Senators represent each state in the U.S. Senate and are elected to serve six-year terms. U.S. Sen. Dick Durbin (D) of Springfield was elected to represent Illinois for a fourth term in 2014. Tammy Duckworth of Hoffman Estates (D) was elected to the U.S. Senate in 2016.

In the November 2018 general election, Illinois voters elected 18 candidates to serve in the U.S. House of Representatives for two-year terms. Thirteen Democratic and five Republican U.S. Representatives were elected to serve in the 116th Congress.

Democrats picked up two congressional seats in the 2018 general election. Political newcomer Lauren Underwood (D) defeated the four-term incumbent Republican Rep. Randy Hultgren, making her the first woman and first African American to represent the overwhelmingly white 14th District. Underwood also made history as the youngest African American woman elected to Congress. Meanwhile, Democrat Sean Casten, a first-time political candidate, unseated six-term Republican Rep. Peter Roskam in the 6th District.

Incumbents held on to 15 Illinois congressional seats while newcomer Jesús “Chuy” García (D) won the 4th District in a race to succeed longtime Rep. Luis Gutiérrez.

The 116th Congress serves from Jan. 3, 2019, to Jan. 3, 2021.



A view of the U.S. Capitol in Washington, D.C.

U.S. Senators from Illinois



RICHARD J. DURBIN (D)

Dick Durbin of Springfield is Illinois' 47th U.S. Senator. First elected to the Senate in 1996 to fill the seat vacated by his political mentor, the late U.S. Sen. Paul Simon, Durbin was re-elected in 2002, 2008 and 2014. He has served as the Democratic Whip — the second-ranking position in the Democratic Caucus — since 2004 and is only the fifth Senator from Illinois to serve in Senate Leadership. Durbin sits on the Senate Judiciary, Appropriations, Agriculture, and Rules committees. He is the ranking member of the Judiciary Committee's Subcommittee on Border Security and Immigration and the Appropriations Committee's Defense Subcommittee.

During his terms in the Senate, Durbin has focused on economic development, education, transportation, immigration, criminal justice reform, research funding, and access to affordable, quality health care.

Born in East St. Louis, Durbin received his B.A. and J.D. from Georgetown University. He began his public service to the State of Illinois in 1982, when he was elected to the U.S. House of Representatives representing the 20th Congressional District. He and his wife, Loretta, reside in Springfield. They have three children (one deceased) and six grandchildren.

711 Hart Bldg., Washington, DC 20510; 202-224-2152; durbin.senate.gov
230 S. Dearborn St., Ste. 3892, Chicago, IL 60604; 312-353-4952

Tammy Duckworth was elected to the U.S. Senate on Nov. 8, 2016. She is an Iraq War Veteran, a Purple Heart recipient and a former assistant secretary of the Department of Veterans Affairs, and was among the first Army women to fly combat missions during Operation Iraqi Freedom. Duckworth served in the Reserve Forces for 23 years before retiring from military service in 2014 at the rank of lieutenant colonel. Prior to becoming a U.S. Senator, Duckworth represented Illinois' 8th Congressional District in the U.S. House for two terms.

Duckworth serves on several committees, including the Senate Armed Services; Environment and Public Works; Commerce, Science and Transportation; and Small Business and Entrepreneurship. As Senator, she advocates for practical, common-sense solutions needed to move the country forward.

Duckworth attended college at the University of Hawaii and later earned an M.A. and a Ph.D. Duckworth and her husband, Bryan, have two daughters, Abigail and Maile.



TAMMY DUCKWORTH (D)

524 Hart Bldg., Washington, DC 20510; 202-224-2854; duckworth.senate.gov
230 S. Dearborn St., Ste. 3900, Chicago, IL 60604; 312-886-3506

U.S. Representatives from Illinois



BOBBY L. RUSH (D)
1st Congressional District
 2188 Rayburn Bldg.
 Washington, DC 20515
 202-225-4372
 11750 S. Western Ave.
 Chicago, IL 60643
 773-779-2400
rush.house.gov



ROBIN KELLY (D)
2nd Congressional District
 2416 Rayburn Bldg.
 Washington, DC 20515
 202-225-0773
 600 Holiday Plaza Dr., Ste. 505
 Matteson, IL 60443
 708-679-0078
robinkelly.house.gov



DANIEL LIPINSKI (D)
3rd Congressional District
 2346 Rayburn Bldg.
 Washington, DC 20515
 202-225-5701
 6245 S. Archer Ave.
 Chicago, IL 60638
 773-948-6223
lipinski.house.gov



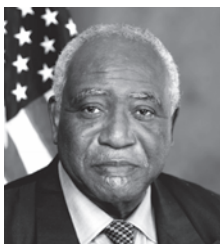
JESÚS G. "CHUY" GARCÍA (D)
4th Congressional District
 530 Cannon Bldg.
 Washington, DC 20515
 202-225-8203
 3240 W. Fullerton Ave.
 Chicago, IL 60647
 773-342-0774
chuygarcia.house.gov



MIKE QUIGLEY (D)
5th Congressional District
 2458 Rayburn Bldg.
 Washington, DC 20515
 202-225-4061
 4345 N. Milwaukee Ave.
 Chicago, IL 60641
 773-267-5926
quigley.house.gov



SEAN CASTEN (D)
6th Congressional District
 429 Cannon Bldg.
 Washington, DC 20515
 202-225-4561
 2700 International Dr., Ste. 304
 West Chicago, IL 60185
 630-520-9450
casten.house.gov



DANNY K. DAVIS (D)
7th Congressional District
 2159 Rayburn Bldg.
 Washington, DC 20515
 202-225-5006
 2815 W. Fifth Ave.
 Chicago, IL 60612
 773-533-7520
davis.house.gov



RAJA KRISHNAMOORTHI (D)
8th Congressional District
 115 Cannon Bldg.
 Washington, DC 20515
 202-225-3711
 1701 E. Woodfield Rd., Ste. 704
 Schaumburg, IL 60173
 847-413-1959
krishnamoorthi.house.gov



JAN SCHAKOWSKY (D)
9th Congressional District
 2367 Rayburn Bldg.
 Washington, DC 20515
 202-225-2111
 5533 N. Broadway St., Ste. 2
 Chicago, IL 60640
 773-506-7100
schakowsky.house.gov



BRAD SCHNEIDER (D)
10th Congressional District
 1432 Longworth Bldg.
 Washington, DC 20515
 202-225-4835
 111 Barclay Blvd., Ste. 200
 Lincolnshire, IL 60069
 847-383-4870
schneider.house.gov



BILL FOSTER (D)
11th Congressional District
 2366 Rayburn Bldg.
 Washington, DC 20515
 202-225-3515
 2711 E. New York St., Ste. 204
 Aurora, IL 60502
 630-585-7672
foster.house.gov



MIKE BOST (R)
12th Congressional District
 1440 Longworth Bldg.
 Washington, DC 20515
 202-225-5661
 302 W. State St.
 O'Fallon, IL 62269
 618-622-0766
bost.house.gov



RODNEY DAVIS (R)
13th Congressional District
 1740 Longworth Bldg.
 Washington, DC 20515
 202-225-2371
 2004 Fox Dr.
 Champaign, IL 61820
 217-403-4690
rodneydavis.house.gov



LAUREN UNDERWOOD (D)
14th Congressional District
 1118 Longworth Bldg.
 Washington, DC 20515
 202-225-2976
 490 E. Roosevelt Rd., Ste. 202
 West Chicago, IL 60185
 630-549-2190
underwood.house.gov



JOHN M. SHIMKUS (R)
15th Congressional District
 2217 Rayburn Bldg.
 Washington, DC 20515
 202-225-5271
 15 Professional Park Dr.
 Maryville, IL 62062
 618-288-7190
shimkus.house.gov



ADAM KINZINGER (R)
16th Congressional District
 2245 Rayburn Bldg.
 Washington, DC 20515
 202-225-3635
 628 Columbus St., Ste. 507
 Ottawa, IL 61350
 815-431-9271
kinzinger.house.gov

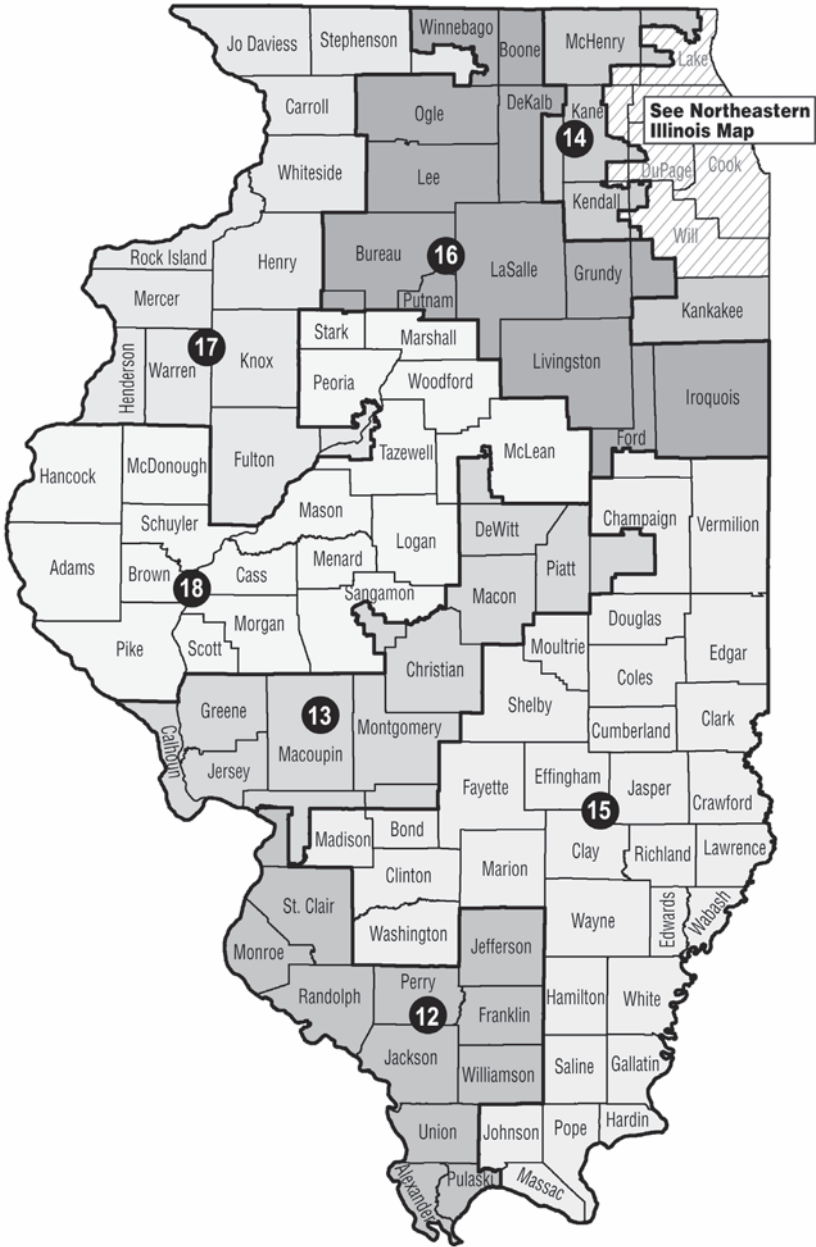


CHERI BUSTOS (D)
17th Congressional District
 1233 Longworth Bldg.
 Washington, DC 20515
 202-225-5905
 2401 4th Ave.
 Rock Island, IL 61201
 309-786-3406
bustos.house.gov

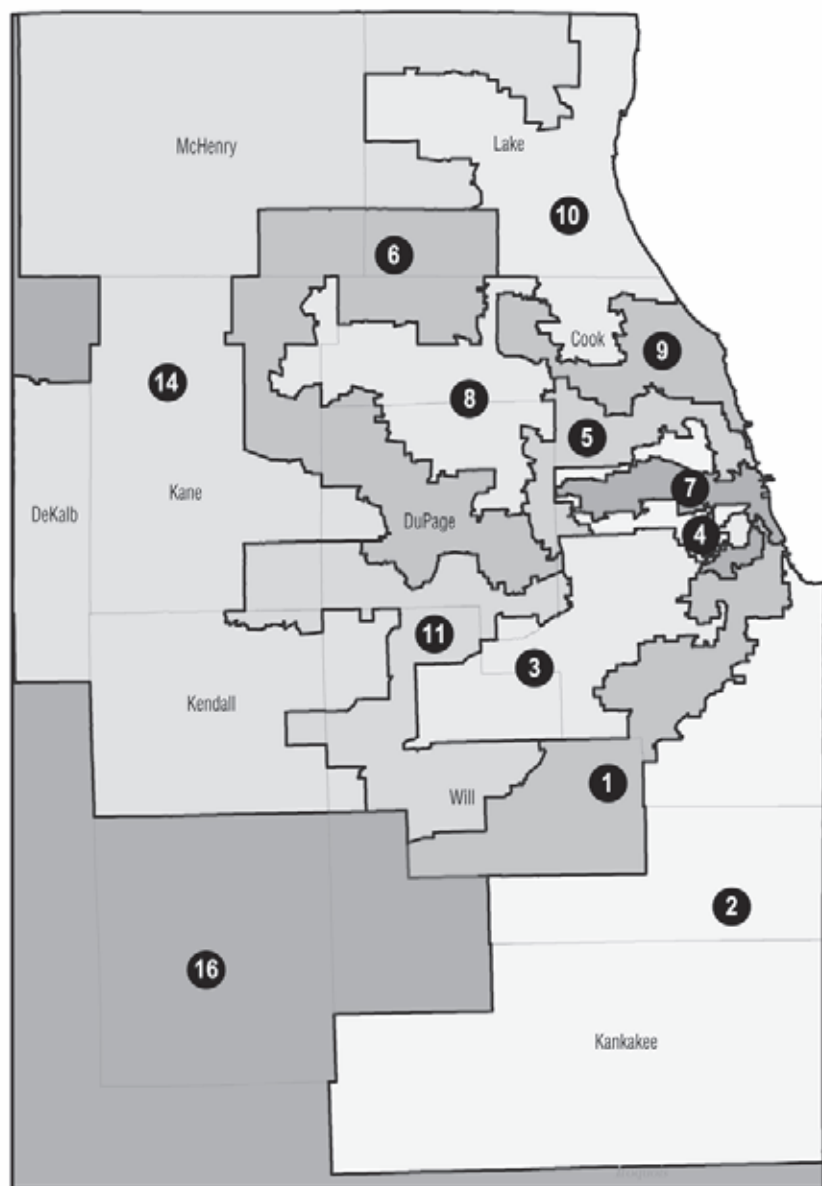


DARIN LAHOOD (R)
18th Congressional District
 1424 Longworth Bldg.
 Washington, DC 20515
 202-225-6201
 100 NE Monroe St., Rm. 100
 Peoria, IL 61602
 309-671-7027
lahood.house.gov

Congressional Districts of Illinois

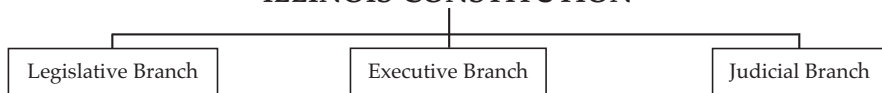


Congressional Districts of Northeastern Illinois



ILLINOIS GOVERNMENT

ILLINOIS CONSTITUTION



The Illinois Constitution, the governing document of the state, was first adopted in 1818 after Illinois was admitted to the Union as the 21st state. The current version of the Illinois Constitution, adopted in 1970, extended anti-discrimination and health environment rights, granted home-rule rights to larger cities and counties to tax and rule without state authorization, and gave line-item veto power to the Governor to eliminate specific provisions in legislation.

Branches: Like the federal government, Illinois government consists of Executive, Legislative and Judicial Branches to check and balance each other's powers. The Governor heads the **Executive Branch** and shares authority with five other elected constitutional officers: Lieutenant Governor, Attorney General, Secretary of State, Comptroller and Treasurer. As chief executive, the Governor controls the state budget, appoints department administrators and reports to the General Assembly annually on the condition of the state.

The General Assembly heads the **Legislative Branch**, made up of the 59-member Senate and the 118-member House of Representatives. The General Assembly introduces and passes legislation involving policy and administration of state and local affairs, taxes and spending.

The Supreme Court heads the **Judicial Branch**, which comprises five Appellate Court districts and 24 judicial circuits. The seven-member Supreme Court interprets the Illinois Constitution and laws and hears final arguments in certain legal cases.

Local Governments: The powers and responsibilities of local governments, including their ability to raise revenue and enter into debt, are dependent on state statutes. *Illinois has 6,918 units of local government, more than any other state. General purpose units, the main form of local government, have multiple functions and provide basic services such as police, fire, roads, sewer, water and public health services. These local government units include county (102); municipal, including cities, villages and towns (1,297); and township (1,429 in 84 counties).

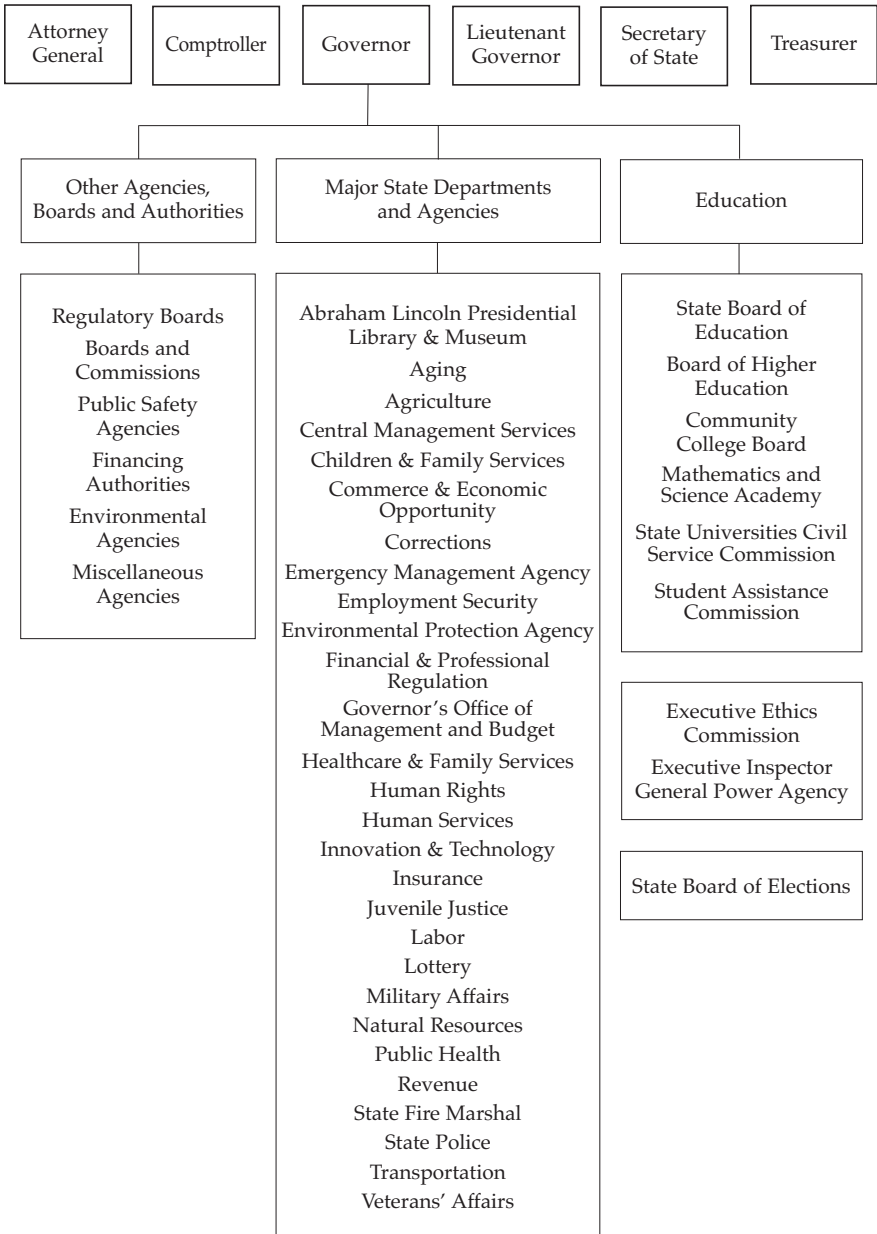
Unlike general purpose units, special purpose districts (4,090) are dedicated to a single purpose and their boundaries cross the boundaries of other local governments. School districts (886) may be the most familiar, but special districts provide many other types of services such as parks and recreation, library facilities, soil and water conservation, hospitals and mass transit.

Political Party System: The two major political parties — Republican and Democrat — are responsible for the conduct of public affairs in the state as well as the nation. Political parties were not established by the U.S. or Illinois Constitutions, but by 1870 the basic party names and structures were established and have continued to this day.

*Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2017 Census of Governments

EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Executive Organization



For additional information on Illinois government, visit www.illinois.gov.

Governor



JB PRITZKER
207 State Capitol
Springfield, IL 62706
217-782-6830
www.illinois.gov

JB Pritzker (Democrat) was sworn in as the 43rd Governor of Illinois on Jan. 14, 2019.

After taking office, Pritzker began working with both parties to accomplish one of the most ambitious and consequential legislative agendas in state history. During his first session, he passed a balanced budget with a bipartisan majority, making historic investments in education and human services, while restoring fiscal stability to Illinois. The Governor also won bipartisan passage for legalization of adult-use recreational cannabis and for Rebuild Illinois, the largest investment in state history to upgrade roads, bridges, rail, broadband and universities in every corner of the state.

Pritzker took bold action, putting state government back on the side of working families by creating hundreds of thousands of jobs, raising the minimum wage, making college more affordable and advancing equal pay for women.

As a national leader in early childhood education for more than 20 years, Pritzker made it a priority to increase the affordability of child care and preschool for tens of thousands of Illinois families. He also partnered with the Greater Chicago Food Depository and Share Our Strength to fight child poverty by expanding school breakfast programs in low-income school districts across the state.

In 2012, Pritzker founded 1871, the nonprofit small business incubator in Chicago that has helped entrepreneurs create jobs and new companies. As Governor, he has expanded support for new business incubators and cut taxes for small businesses while incentivizing job creation and innovation. He also extended research and development tax credits to help manufacturing workers and businesses thrive, and he worked with the business community to create apprenticeship tax credits to promote job training.

Pritzker and his wife, MK, have two children.

Office of the Governor

The Governor is the chief executive of the state, responsible for the administration of all areas of the Executive Branch. The Governor appoints administrators and department directors, subject to approval by the Senate, and holds general administrative responsibility over several semi-independent boards and commissions. The Governor annually presents a proposed state budget to the General Assembly and reports on the condition of the state, setting priorities and direction. The Governor also grants pardons and reprieves; calls special legislative sessions; approves or vetoes legislation; approves state construction contracts; and serves as commander-in-chief of the state's military forces.

Lieutenant Governor



JULIANA STRATTON

214 State Capitol
Springfield, IL 62706
217-558-3085
www.illinois.gov/ltg

Juliana Stratton (Democrat) is the state's 48th Lieutenant Governor. Previously, she represented the 5th District in the Illinois House of Representatives. She is the first African American to serve as the state's Lieutenant Governor.

Prior to public service, Stratton ran a consulting firm that focused on bringing people together, building consensus and solving problems. She served as a mediator, arbitrator and administrative law judge for multiple government agencies. Stratton was the director of the Center for Public Safety and Justice at the University of Illinois at Chicago; the executive director of the Cook County Justice Advisory Council; and a deputy hearing commissioner for the City of Chicago Department of Business Affairs & Consumer Protection. In each of these positions, Stratton focused on improving public safety and building stronger communities.

Stratton currently leads the Justice, Equity and Opportunity (JEO) Initiative, which centralizes the state's justice reform efforts and promotes

economic opportunities. Progress, as part of the JEO Initiative, has led to a partnership with the Erikson Institute, creating an educational program focused on how childhood trauma influences justice involvement and life outcomes. The JEO also introduced an initiative called #HearOurVoices, which focuses on increasing the visibility of issues that impact non-binary and trans women. The JEO has helped launch a housing program for rental subsidies to formerly incarcerated men and women.

Stratton serves as the chair of Illinois' Council on Women and Girls. In this role, she and council members focus on gender-based violence, health and health care, leadership and inclusion, and academic and economic opportunity. She co-launched #ThroughOurEyes, a campaign that tackles the challenges of Alzheimer's and dementia patients throughout the state.

Stratton is a native of the South Side Chicago and graduated from the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign and DePaul University's College of Law. She and her husband, Bryan, live in Bronzeville and are raising four daughters.

Office of the Lieutenant Governor

The Lieutenant Governor is first in line for the governorship. The office handles a variety of responsibilities delegated by statute and assigned by the Governor. The Lieutenant Governor chairs the Illinois Council on Women and Girls, the Governor's Rural Affairs Council, the Illinois River Coordinating Council and the Military Economic Development Committee. The Lieutenant Governor also leads the Justice, Equity and Opportunity Initiative, and serves on the Executive Committee of the National Lieutenant Governors Association.

Attorney General



KWAME RAOUL
100 W. Randolph St.
Chicago, IL 60601
312-814-3000

www.illinoisattorneygeneral.gov

Kwame Raoul (Democrat) was sworn in as the 42nd Attorney General of Illinois in January 2019. Born in Chicago to Haitian immigrants, Raoul brings a lifetime of legal and policy experience, advocacy and public service to the Office of the Attorney General.

Raoul earned his undergraduate degree from DePaul University and his juris doctorate from Chicago-Kent College of Law. He began his legal career as a prosecutor in the Cook County State's Attorney's office and served as a senior staff attorney for the City Colleges of Chicago. He was also a partner at two national law firms, serving in health care and labor and employment practice groups.

In 2004, Raoul was appointed to the Illinois Senate to represent the 13th Legislative District. As a Senator, Raoul led key negotiations and sponsored significant new laws that included the abolition of the death penalty, mandatory background checks on private transfers of guns, law enforcement and criminal justice reform, workers' compensation reform

and some of the strongest voting rights protections in the nation.

Under Raoul's leadership, the Attorney General's office has developed initiatives in public safety and violence prevention, including enhancements to the way its Crime Victim Services Division identifies individuals eligible for assistance after surviving violent crimes. Raoul has advocated for student borrowers, utility customers, victims of data breaches and other consumers throughout Illinois. Protecting Illinois' children is important to Raoul, and his office partners with local law enforcement to track down online child predators and launched investigatory and legal efforts to curtail the marketing of vaping products to youth.

Raoul is a recognized leader among state attorneys general working together on nationwide issues such as immigrant rights, environmental standards, health care access, reproductive rights and holding pharmaceutical companies accountable for their role in the opioid crisis. His office also led a coalition advocating that the Civil Rights Act prohibits workplace discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation and gender identity.

Raoul is married to Dr. Lisa Moore and is the father of two college students, Che and Mizan.

Office of the Attorney General

The Attorney General is the lawyer for the state and people of Illinois. The Attorney General protects children, advocates for consumers, safeguards the environment, enforces open government laws and protects the rights of Illinois' most vulnerable residents.

Secretary of State



JESSE WHITE
213 State Capitol
Springfield, IL 62706
217-782-2201
www.cyberdriveillinois.com

Jesse White (Democrat) was first elected Secretary of State in 1998, becoming the first African American to hold the office. He won landslide re-election campaigns in 2002, 2006, 2010, 2014 and 2018. On May 30, 2014, he became Illinois' longest-serving Secretary of State.

Secretary White has brought integrity and innovation to the office. He has successfully fought for stricter road safety laws, reformed the Commercial Driver's License process, created a strong, independent Inspector General's office, upgraded the security features and issuance process of driver's licenses and ID cards to comply with the federal REAL ID Act, and continued to expand services available online.

A strong proponent of traffic safety, White has strengthened laws to combat drunk driving. White streamlined the process requiring first-time DUI offenders to install Breath Alcohol Ignition Interlock Devices (BAIID) on their vehicles. As a result of his efforts, drunk driving fatalities have

dropped by nearly 50 percent since 1999. His efforts to strengthen the state's driver licensing program for teen drivers are credited for a 69 percent drop in teen traffic deaths. In 2014, White was inducted into the Illinois High School & College Driver Education Hall of Fame. Under White's leadership, Illinois' Organ/Tissue Donor Registry has climbed to nearly 7 million potential donors, and the program serves as a successful national model.

Prior to becoming Secretary of State, White served 16 years in the General Assembly and was Cook County Recorder of Deeds from 1992 to 1998. He founded the internationally known Jesse White Tumbling Team in 1959 and continues coaching the tumblers to keep at-risk youth drug free and in school.

Born in Alton, Illinois, White earned a bachelor's from Alabama State College and served as a paratrooper in the U.S. Army's 101st Airborne Division and member of the Illinois National Guard and Army Reserve. He played professional baseball with the Chicago Cubs, followed by a 33-year career as a teacher and an administrator with Chicago Public Schools. He resides on Chicago's Near North Side. White has two daughters, Glenna and Lorraine, and two grandchildren, Jesse and Susan.

Office of the Secretary of State

The office is the largest and most diverse office of its kind in the nation, providing more direct services to citizens than any other public agency. The office issues license plates and titles; licenses drivers and maintains driver records; registers corporations; enforces the Illinois Securities Act; and administers the state's donor registry. As State Librarian, White oversees the State Library and literacy programs; as State Archivist, he maintains records of legal and historical value housed in the Illinois State Archives.

Comptroller



SUSANA A. MENDOZA
201 State Capitol
Springfield, IL 62706
217-782-6000
www.illinoiscomptroller.com

Susana A. Mendoza (Democrat) took office on Dec. 5, 2016, serving the last two years of the term of her friend, the late Comptroller Judy Baar Topinka. Mendoza is the first Hispanic independently elected to statewide office in Illinois.

In her first year as Comptroller, Mendoza began to transform the office, shifting the priority to funding nursing homes, hospice centers, schools and the state's most vulnerable citizens during the two-year budget impasse. Although the Comptroller is charged with paying the state's bills as they arrive, the budget crisis forced the office to prioritize which bills would be paid first. During this period, Mendoza became an advocate for stability, comprehensive budget solutions, and open and transparent financial reporting, winning accolades from agencies that rate the state's bonds.

Mendoza has initiated a Transparency Revolution in state government, working with legislators of both parties to introduce and pass transformative legislation to make financial information more publicly available than ever before. These measures include the Debt Transparency Act, the Truth in Hiring Act, the Budgeting for Debt Act and the Vendor Payment Program Transparency Act.

Before her statewide election, Mendoza was the first woman elected Chicago city clerk. She championed a huge technology overhaul, shifting more than 1.3 million Chicago city vehicle sticker customers from an inefficient and archaic seasonal sales program to year-round sales. The new system resulted in millions of dollars of new revenue and improved customer service at a lower cost to taxpayers.

Prior to serving as city clerk, Mendoza served six terms from 2001 to 2011 in the Illinois House of Representatives. Starting as the youngest member of the 92nd Illinois General Assembly, she quickly earned a reputation as a tenacious and an effective legislator who embraced a bipartisan approach to governing. She was routinely recognized for her leadership in the areas of social services, education, law enforcement, job creation and animal welfare.

Mendoza lives in Chicago's Portage Park neighborhood with her husband, David, and their son, David Quinten.

Office of the Comptroller

The Comptroller is the chief fiscal control officer for Illinois government, charged with maintaining the state's central fiscal accounts and ordering payments into and out of appropriate funds. To fulfill these duties, the Comptroller has established accounting standards for use by all state agencies. Maintaining the official records regarding state government's fiscal affairs, the Comptroller serves as a clearinghouse for financial information.

Treasurer



MICHAEL FRERICHS
219 State Capitol
Springfield, IL 62706
217-782-2211
www.illinoistreasurer.gov

Michael Frerichs (Democrat) was elected to a second term as Illinois State Treasurer in November 2018. Frerichs is the 74th person to serve in this role.

Frerichs believes in providing individuals with the tools they need to invest in themselves. He does so through popular and well-known initiatives, including the college savings plans, Bright Start and Bright Directions; the retirement savings plan, Secure Choice; the person with a disability savings plan, ABLE; and agricultural investing through AgInvest. The office also invests in technology start-ups through Illinois Growth and Innovation Fund (ILGIF) and aids local governments in better serving residents through ePay and Illinois Funds programs. Communities of color can participate in the Raising the Bar Program. The Treasurer's office is also responsible for safeguarding unclaimed property through I-Cash.

As Treasurer, Frerichs has implemented significant efficiencies and enhancements as he fights for consumers. He championed a change in state law to make it easier for grieving families to receive death benefits from life insurance companies. He also convinced lawmakers to change state law so the Treasurer's office could facilitate quicker payments to employers doing business with the state. Frerichs has emerged as a national leader in advocating for boardroom diversity in publicly traded companies and encourages governmental investors to establish a system to consider environmental, social and governance criteria.

Frerichs grew up in Gifford, Illinois, near Champaign. He graduated from Yale University and spent two years in Taiwan teaching English. Frerichs lives in Champaign with his young daughter, Ella.

Office of the Treasurer

The Treasurer is the state's chief investment and banking officer and is in charge of a \$31 billion investment portfolio, which includes \$13 billion in state funds, \$12 billion in college savings plans and \$6 billion of investments on behalf of local and state governments. The investment approach is cautious to ensure the preservation of capital. Frerichs' office protects consumers by safeguarding more than \$3 billion in unclaimed property, encouraging savings plans for college or trade school, assisting people with disabilities save without losing government benefits, and removing barriers to a secure retirement.

Auditor General



FRANK J. MAUTINO

Iles Park Plaza, 740 E. Ash St.
Springfield, IL 62703
217-782-3536
www.auditor.illinois.gov

Frank J. Mautino was appointed by the 99th General Assembly as Illinois' third Auditor General in October 2015, for a term commencing Jan. 1, 2016.

Prior to his appointment as Auditor General, Mautino served in the Illinois House of Representatives. First appointed to the position in 1991 following the unexpected death of his father, Representative Richard Mautino, Frank Mautino went on to hold the seat for the next 24 years.

While in the General Assembly, Mautino served on numerous committees. Of most relevance to his current duties, Mautino was a member of the Legislative Audit Commission (LAC) for 18 years. The LAC holds public hearings of audits released by the Auditor General's office.

During his tenure as Auditor General, the office has received two IMPACT Awards from the National Legislative Program Evaluation Society (NLPES), one for the Performance Audit of the

College of DuPage, released in September 2016, and the second for the Performance Audit of Medicaid Managed Care Organizations, released in January 2018. IMPACT Awards are given for audits that demonstrate significant dollar savings, program improvements, or impact from a legislative and public perspective.

The Auditor General's office is audited every two years by an independent firm selected by the Legislative Audit Commission. The office undergoes an external quality control review or "peer review" every three years. The peer review helps to ensure that the office's audit procedures meet all required professional standards, comply with Government Auditing Standards and produce reliable reports. The September 2017 peer review of the Auditor General's audit processes resulted in an unmodified (clean) opinion. The next peer review is scheduled for 2020.

Mautino was born and raised in Spring Valley, Illinois. Mautino earned a degree in marketing from Illinois State University. He and his wife, Lena, have three children.

Office of the Auditor General

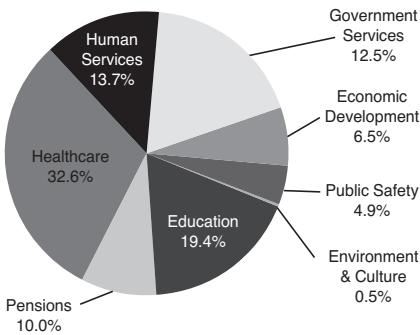
Through the Illinois Constitution and the Illinois State Auditing Act, the Auditor General is vested with the responsibility of auditing and reviewing the receipt, obligation and use of all State of Illinois funds. As a principal agent of legislative oversight and public disclosure, the Auditor General conducts the Illinois Post Audit program, which strengthens control over government activity by providing accountability to the people of Illinois and their elected representatives. The Illinois Constitution, the State Auditing Act and the Post Audit Program provide a system to help ensure that the General Assembly has the means to review expenditures and results.

Illinois State Budget

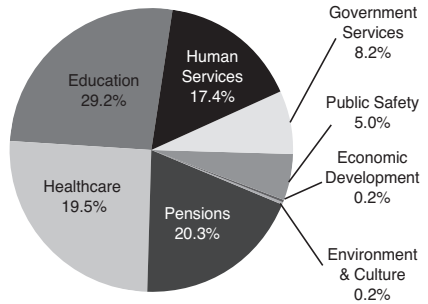
The Illinois Constitution requires the Governor to present a state budget to the General Assembly for the upcoming fiscal year. The Governor's Office of Management and Budget prepares the Governor's annual state budget and advises the Governor on the availability of revenues and the allocation of those resources to agency programs. The office also issues general obligations and Build Illinois bonds, manages the state's capital program, analyzes state agency programs, and budgets and evaluates personnel and operating needs. The major areas of review include education, health and social services, public assistance, debt management, public safety and the environment. For additional details on the state budget, visit www.budget.illinois.gov.

Fiscal Year 2020 Operating Appropriations by Result Area, Percentage of Total

All Funds Total — \$77.0 Billion

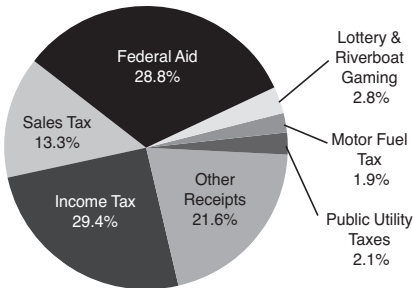


General Funds Total — \$37.0 Billion

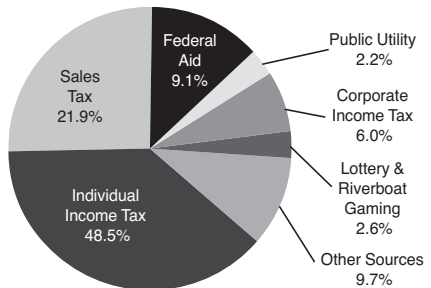


Fiscal Year 2020 Revenues by Source, Percentage of Total

All Appropriated Funds — \$72.1 Billion



General Funds — \$38.9 Billion



Source: Illinois State Budget, Fiscal Year 2020, Governor's Office of Management and Budget

Major State Departments & Agencies

Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library & Museum

Houses a collection of more than 12 million items of historic significance and over 52,000 Lincoln items. Combines scholarship and showmanship to creatively communicate the life and times of Lincoln while featuring artifacts, holovision and a full theatrical special effects theater.

212 N. 6th St., Springfield, IL 62701217-557-6250

Department on Aging

Administers a comprehensive service-delivery system to serve and advocate for older Illinoisans and their caregivers by administering quality and culturally appropriate programs that promote partnerships and encourage independence, dignity and quality of life.

1 Natural Resources Way, #100, Springfield, IL 62702217-785-2870

160 N. LaSalle St., Ste. N700, Chicago, IL 60601312-814-2630

Senior Help Line (toll-free)800-252-8966; 888-206-1327 (TTY)

Department of Agriculture

Promotes and regulates the agricultural industry to encourage farming and agribusiness while protecting Illinois consumers and natural resources. Operates the Illinois State Fair and the Du Quoin State Fair.

State Fairgrounds, P.O. Box 19281, Springfield, IL 62794 ...217-782-2172; 217-524-6858 (TDD)

Department of Central Management Services

Provides a broad range of programs and services to state agencies and the general public, ranging from procurement and human resource facilitation, to personnel and benefits, to communications services and property management.

715 Stratton Bldg., Springfield, IL 62706217-782-2141

100 W. Randolph St., Ste. 4-500, Chicago, IL 60601312-814-2141

Department of Children & Family Services

Acts in the best interest of every child it serves by helping families provide a safe environment for their children and by strengthening families at risk of abuse or neglect.

406 E. Monroe St., Springfield, IL 62701217-785-2509

100 W. Randolph St., Ste. 6-100, Chicago, IL 60601312-814-6800

Department of Commerce & Economic Opportunity

Administers workforce and economic development initiatives in partnership with workers, families, businesses and local governments to create and retain high-quality jobs and build strong communities.

500 E. Monroe St., Springfield, IL 62701217-782-7500; 800-785-6055 (TDD)

100 W. Randolph St., Ste. 3-400, Chicago, IL 60601312-814-7179; 800-419-0667 (TDD)

Department of Corrections

Serves justice in Illinois and increases public safety by reducing victimization, operating successful re-entry programs and promoting positive change in offender behavior.

1301 Concordia Ct., Springfield, IL 62794217-558-2200

100 W. Randolph St., Ste. 4-200, Chicago, IL 60601312-814-3017

Illinois Emergency Management Agency

Manages, coordinates and administers the state’s emergency management, homeland security and nuclear safety programs. Assists local governments with multi-hazard emergency operations plans.

2200 S. Dirksen Pkwy., Springfield, IL 62703217-782-2700
24-Hour Communications Center217-782-7860

Department of Employment Security

Administers the state’s unemployment insurance and provides employment services and labor market information programs.

607 E. Adams St., Springfield, IL 62701217-558-2421
33 S. State St., Chicago, IL 60603312-793-6626

Illinois Environmental Protection Agency

Safeguards environmental quality, consistent with the social and economic needs of the state, to protect the health, welfare, property and quality of life of Illinois citizens. Issues permits to ensure that state and federal guidelines are met for air, water and land quality.

1021 N. Grand Ave. East, Springfield, IL 62794.....217-782-3397

Department of Financial & Professional Regulation

Regulates and licenses banks and other financial institutions in the state. Licenses individuals in more than 100 professional industries to ensure they meet qualifications and standards for practice.

320 W. Washington St., Springfield, IL 62786..217-785-0820; 217-782-3000; 217-782-2831
100 W. Randolph St., Ste. 9-300, Chicago, IL 60601312-814-4500; 312-814-2000

Department of Healthcare & Family Services

Provides health care coverage for adults and children who qualify for Medicaid. Provides child support enforcement services to ensure that Illinois children receive financial support from both parents.

201 S. Grand Ave. East, Springfield, IL 62763217-782-1200

Department of Human Rights

Administers the Illinois Human Rights Act, which prohibits discrimination in employment, financial credit, public accommodations, real estate transactions, and sexual harassment (in education) based on age, sex, race, color, ancestry, religion, pregnancy, national origin, military service, marital status, familial status (in housing), sexual orientation (including gender-related identity), unfavorable military discharge, order of protection status, physical or mental disability, and citizenship status and arrest record (in employment).

535 W. Jefferson St., 1st Fl., Springfield, IL 62702217-785-5100; 866-740-3953 (TTY)
100 W. Randolph St., Ste. 10-100, Chicago, IL 60601.....312-814-6200

Department of Human Services

Helps Illinois residents achieve health, independence and self-sufficiency through a variety of social and community health programs.

100 S. Grand Ave. E., 3rd Fl., Springfield, IL 62762217-557-1602
401 S. Clinton St., 7th Fl., Chicago, IL 60607.....312-793-1547
DHS Help Line800-843-6154; 866-324-5553 (TTY)

Department of Innovation & Technology

Delivers statewide information technology and telecommunication services to state government agencies, boards and commissions. Strives for best-in-class innovation and collaboration to improve service delivery and maximize taxpayer resources.

120 W. Jefferson St., Springfield, IL 62702	217-524-3648
100 W. Randolph, Chicago, IL 60601	312-814-3648

Department of Insurance

Protects consumers by providing assistance and information, by regulating the insurance industry’s market behavior and financial solvency, and by fostering a competitive insurance marketplace.

320 W. Washington St., Springfield, IL 62767	217-782-4515; 866-323-5321 (TDD)
122 S. Michigan Ave., 19th Fl., Chicago, IL 60603	312-814-2420

Department of Juvenile Justice

Provides treatment and educational, vocational, social and emotional services for young offenders in the state.

2715 W. Monroe, Springfield, IL 62704	217-557-1030
1112 S. Wabash Ave., 2nd Fl., Chicago, IL 60605	312-814-4403

Department of Labor

Promotes and protects the rights, health, wages, safety, welfare and working conditions of Illinois workers through enforcement of the state labor laws. Regulates amusement rides and ensures compliance with all other labor standards.

900 S. Spring St., Springfield, IL 62704	217-782-6206
160 N. LaSalle St., Ste. C-1300, Chicago, IL 60601	312-793-2800

Department of Lottery

Implements, regulates and ensures the integrity of state lottery games available online and through an established network of retailers. Generates state revenue to benefit schools, capital projects and specialty causes.

101 W. Jefferson St., 3rd Fl., Springfield, IL 62702	217-524-5240
122 S. Michigan Ave., 19th Fl., Chicago, IL 60603	312-793-3030

Department of Military Affairs

Oversees the state’s military force — the Illinois National Guard — and serves as an official link between the Illinois and U.S. military departments. Ensures the readiness of the Illinois National Guard to respond to both state and federal emergencies and manages military-related programs, such as the Illinois State Military Museum, Lincoln’s ChalleNGe Academy and the Illinois Military Family Relief Fund.

1301 N. MacArthur Blvd., Springfield, IL 62702	217-761-3500
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Department of Natural Resources

Conserves, preserves and protects Illinois’ natural, recreational and cultural resources, including management of Illinois state parks and state historic sites. Promotes the education, science and public safety of Illinois’ natural resources for present and future generations.

1 Natural Resources Way, Springfield, IL 62702	217-782-6302
160 N. LaSalle St., Ste. S-703, Chicago, IL 60601	312-814-2070

Department of Public Health

Promotes, protects and improves the health of Illinois citizens through the prevention and control of disease and injury. Oversees the state licensing, federal certification and complaint investigations of Illinois’ health care facilities.

535 W. Jefferson St., Springfield, IL 62761217-782-4977
69 W. Washington St., Ste. 3500, Chicago, IL 60602312-814-5278

Department of Revenue

Serves as the tax collection agency for state and local governments and oversees the local property tax system. Processes all tax returns, deposits tax monies, audits records and collects delinquent taxes.

101 W. Jefferson St., Springfield, IL 62702217-785-7570
100 W. Randolph St., Ste. 7-500, Chicago, IL 60601312-814-3190

State Fire Marshal

Improves public safety by increasing awareness about fire hazards, fire prevention and public safety codes, while enhancing firefighting and emergency response capabilities for local communities.

1035 Stevenson Dr., Springfield, IL 62703217-785-0969

Illinois State Police

Enforces the state’s motor vehicle laws, promotes public safety, conducts criminal investigations, monitors terrorist threats and provides forensic services to local law enforcement agencies.

801 S. Seventh St., Springfield, IL 62703217-782-7263

Department of Transportation

Plans, coordinates, constructs, operates and maintains the state’s extensive transportation network — which includes airports, roads, bridges, waterways and transit — and bicycle and pedestrian facilities.

2300 S. Dirksen Pkwy., Springfield, IL 62764217-782-7820; 866-273-3681 (TTY)
69 W. Washington St., Ste. 2100, Chicago, IL 60602312-793-2250

Department of Veterans’ Affairs

Assists veterans, their family members and their survivors in obtaining the benefits they are entitled to under the laws of the United States, the State of Illinois or any other governmental agency; provides long-term skilled health care for eligible veterans in state veterans’ homes; and partners with other agencies and nonprofits to help veterans address housing, employment, education, mental health and other challenges.

833 S. Spring St., Springfield, IL 62794217-782-6641; 800-437-9824
69 W. Washington St., Ste. 1620, Chicago, IL 60602312-814-2460

For additional information on state agencies, visit www.illinois.gov. For information on Illinois boards and commissions, visit www.appointments.illinois.gov.

Education System

The **Illinois State Board of Education (ISBE)** provides leadership and resources to achieve excellence across all Illinois public school districts. ISBE engages parents, students, teachers, families, legislators, school administrators and other stakeholders in formulating and advocating for policies that enhance education, empower districts and ensure equitable outcomes for all students. ISBE disburses billions of dollars in state and federal funds annually and collects diverse educational data for the benefit of more than 2 million students in Illinois.

The **Board of Higher Education** is a planning and coordinating agency for all sectors of Illinois higher education. As part of its planning activity, the board is responsible for implementing the Illinois Public Agenda for College and Career Success, the state's higher education blueprint for the next decade. Other responsibilities include consolidated budget recommendations for all of higher education; program review and approval for public colleges and universities; operating and degree-granting approval for independent and out-of-state institutions; administration of state and federal grant programs; and development and maintenance of an information system for colleges and universities.

The state's public universities and community colleges are administered by 10 boards: the Board of Trustees of the University of Illinois that oversees three campuses at Chicago, Springfield and Urbana-Champaign; the Southern Illinois University Board of Trustees that oversees campuses at Carbondale and Edwardsville; the Boards of Trustees of Chicago State University, Eastern Illinois University, Governors State University, Illinois State University, Northeastern Illinois University, Northern Illinois University and Western Illinois University; and the Illinois Community College Board, which plans and coordinates the programs and activities of the 48 public community colleges.

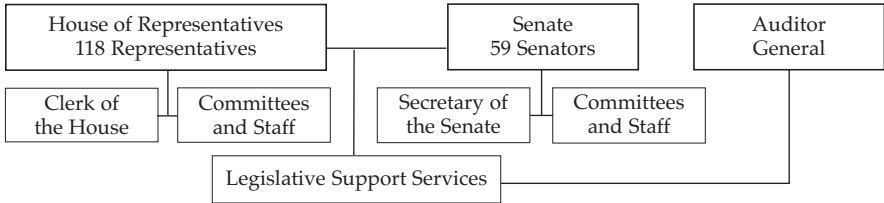
Illinois Education Enrollment

Public School Enrollment — 2017-18	2,005,153
Elementary (Pre-K–8).....	1,388,961
Secondary (9–12).....	616,192
Number of licensed teachers (public schools)	121,801
Elementary teachers	70,018
Secondary teachers	29,253
Special education teachers.....	22,530
Number of public school districts.....	852
Nonpublic School Enrollment — 2017-18	203,864
Elementary	152,950
Secondary	50,914
Percent of students in nonpublic schools	9.8%
Postsecondary Education Enrollment — 2017-18	719,548
Public universities.....	183,833
Community colleges.....	265,960
Private institutions.....	269,755

Source: Illinois State Board of Education; Illinois Board of Higher Education

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Legislative Organization



To be eligible to serve as a member of the General Assembly, a person must be a U.S. citizen, be at least 21 years old and be a resident of the district being represented for at least two years prior to the election or appointment.

Functions & Powers

The legislative power of the State of Illinois is vested in the General Assembly, which is composed of a 59-member Senate and a 118-member House of Representatives. Its principal activities are enacting, amending or repealing laws; passing resolutions; adopting appropriation bills; and conducting inquiries on proposed legislation. It also acts on amendments to the U.S. Constitution when they are submitted by Congress as well as proposes and submits amendments to the Illinois Constitution for consideration by voters. In addition to legislative responsibilities, the Senate is constitutionally delegated the responsibility of advising and consenting on most gubernatorial appointments to state offices, boards and commissions.

The General Assembly may impeach and convict executive and judicial officeholders in the State of Illinois. The House of Representatives has the sole power of impeachment, while the Senate serves as adjudicator. If a majority of the members of the House vote to impeach, the case proceeds to the Senate for trial. No officeholder may be convicted and removed from office without a two-thirds guilty vote from the Senate. The Senate may not, however, impose any punishment on an impeached and a convicted officeholder other than removal from office.

Organization & Composition

Each legislative district is composed of one Senate district, which is divided into two House districts (see maps on pages 50-51). Every two years, one Representative is elected from each House district for a two-year term.

Members of the General Assembly are elected at the general election in even-numbered years. Senate districts are divided into three groups, and one or two groups are elected every two years. Senators from one group are elected for terms of four years, four years and two years; another group serves for terms of four years, two years and four years; and the third group is elected for terms of two years, four years and four years.

In January of the odd-numbered year following the November general election, the Secretary of State presides over the House until the members have elected a Speaker. In the Senate, the Governor presides until the members have elected a President. Various other leaders and officers are selected by the Speaker and President, as well as Minority Leaders in both the House and Senate to serve in leadership positions. The General Assembly establishes committees and commissions to focus on specific subject areas for the consideration of bills.

Legislative Cycle

The General Assembly convenes each year on the second Wednesday in January. The Governor's State of the State address to the Legislature is delivered early in the session.

Constitutional provisions, formal rules and parliamentary procedures provide basic guidelines and relative stability to both chambers as the General Assembly acts on legislation. Any bill passed after May 31 cannot take effect until June 1 of the following year, unless the bill passes both the House and Senate by a three-fifths vote. The General Assembly adjourns at the end of May and reconvenes for two weeks in October or November to consider the Governor's vetoes.

At other times, special sessions may be convened by the Governor or a joint proclamation by the presiding officers of both chambers. This proclamation confines legislative deliberation to specific subjects, and no other matters except confirmations of appointments and impeachments may be considered by the General Assembly.

How a Bill is Passed

The Legislative Reference Bureau drafts legislation based on requests from legislators, constitutional officers and state agencies. A bill may be introduced in either the House or the Senate, and the procedure is almost identical. Each bill must be read on three different days in each chamber before it is passed.

The first reading introduces the bill. After the first reading, the bill is referred to the appropriate committee for review. The second reading allows for amendments. At the time of the third reading, the bill is debated and then voted on. A simple majority is needed for a bill to pass. Bills approved on third reading move to the other chamber to follow the same process.

If the second chamber approves the bill as written, it is sent to the Governor. If a bill is amended in the second chamber and then passed, it must return to the chamber where it originated for concurrence. If the second chamber concurs with the changes, it is sent to the Governor.

The Governor may sign the bill into law, veto it with recommendations for changes, veto it absolutely or allow it to become law without his or her signature. If a bill is vetoed, the General Assembly may override the veto by a three-fifths majority.

For a complete explanation of how a bill becomes law, visit www.ilga.gov.



Illinois Senate chamber.

101st General Assembly

Office of the Senate President



DON HARMON
President of the Senate

The Senate President is the presiding officer of the Illinois Senate, elected by the 59 members to serve a two-year term. The Illinois Constitution, statutes and rules define the functions and responsibilities of the office.

The Senate President is the leader of the majority party in the Legislature's upper chamber and must promote a legislative environment conducive to debating and enacting legislation that reflects the needs of Illinois citizens.

The Senate President appoints Senate members to standing committees as well as permanent and interim study commissions. In most cases, one Senator is appointed to serve as chair of each Senate committee. Along with the Speaker of the House, the Senate President shares primary responsibility for legislative procedures and operations. The President also reviews and approves the expenditure of funds appropriated for use by the Senate as well as certifies that all bills passed by the Senate are in accordance with Senate rules.

Office of the Speaker of the House

The Speaker of the House of Representatives derives responsibility and influence over legislative activities through statutes, constitutional mandates and House rules of procedure. The Speaker is chosen by members of the House and serves as both leader of the majority party caucus and the presiding officer of the 118-member legislative chamber.

The Speaker, with the concurrence of a majority of Representatives, sets the session meeting schedule, establishes the order of business and manages the operational activities of the body's annual budget. In addition, the Speaker can, with the cooperation of the Senate President, call for a special session of the General Assembly.

In coordination with the Senate President, the Speaker manages the activities of the various legislative support agencies. The House and Senate Minority Leaders are also part of the management team for the support agencies.



MICHAEL J. MADIGAN
Speaker of the House



Kimberly A. Lightford
*Senate
Majority Leader*



Bill Brady
*Senate
Republican Leader*



Greg Harris
*House
Majority Leader*



Jim Durkin
*House
Republican Leader*

State Senators and Representatives

As a result of the November 2018 general election, Democrats hold majorities in both chambers of the 101st Illinois General Assembly. The Senate is composed of 40 Democrats and 19 Republicans, and the House of Representatives has 74 Democrats and 44 Republicans.

The 101st General Assembly serves from January 2019 to January 2021. Information on legislative members is as accurate as possible at press time. For up-to-date information, visit www.ilga.gov.



ANTONIO MUÑOZ (D)

Senator

Assistant Majority Leader
1836 W. 35th St., 1st Fl.
Chicago 60609
773-869-9050; 217-782-9415
senatortonymunoz.com

1st Legislative District



AARON ORTIZ (D)

Representative

1st Representative District
4374 S. Archer
Chicago 60632
773-236-0117; 217-782-1117
district@repaaronortiz.com



THERESA MAH (D)

Representative

2nd Representative District
2108 W. 35th St.
Chicago 60609
872-281-5775; 217-782-2855
rep.theresamah@gmail.com



OMAR AQUINO (D)

Senator

Majority Caucus Whip
2511 W. Division St.
Chicago 60622
773-292-0202; 217-782-5652
senatoraquino.com

2nd Legislative District



EVA DINA DELGADO (D)

Representative

3rd Representative District
6309 W. Belmont Ave.
Chicago 60634
773-237-4558; 217-782-0408
staterepdelgado@gmail.com



DELIA C. RAMIREZ (D)

Representative

4th Representative District
3042 W. North Ave.
Chicago 60647
773-799-8219; 217-782-0150
info@repdeliamirez.com

3rd Legislative District



MATTIE HUNTER (D)
Senator

Majority Caucus Chair
2929 S. Wabash Ave., Ste. 102
Chicago 60616
312-949-1908; 217-782-5966
senatorhunter.com



LAMONT J. ROBINSON, JR. (D)
Representative

5th Representative District
5048 S. Indiana
Chicago 60615
773-924-4614; 217-782-4535
lamont@lamontjrobinson.com



SONYA HARPER (D)
Representative

6th Representative District
4926 S. Ashland
Chicago 60609
773-925-6580; 217-782-5971
repsonyaharper@gmail.com

4th Legislative District



KIMBERLY A. LIGHTFORD (D)
Senator

Majority Leader
4415 W. Harrison St., Ste. 550
Millside 60162
708-632-4500; 217-782-8505
senatorlightford.com



EMANUEL CHRIS WELCH (D)
Representative

7th Representative District
10055 W. Roosevelt Rd., Ste. E
Westchester 60154
708-450-1000; 217-782-8120
repwelch@emanuelchriswelch.com



LA SHAWN K. FORD (D)
Representative

8th Representative District
5051 W. Chicago Ave.
Chicago 60651
773-750-0866; 217-782-5962
repford@lashawnford.com

5th Legislative District



PATRICIA VAN PELT (D)
Senator

1016 W. Jackson Blvd.
Chicago 60607
312-888-9191; 217-782-6252
senatorvanpelt.com



ARTHUR TURNER (D)
Representative

9th Representative District
Deputy Majority Leader
3849 W. Ogden Ave.
Chicago 60623
773-277-4700; 217-782-8116
arthur@ilga.gov



**JAWAHARIAL "OMAR"
WILLIAMS (D)**
Representative

10th Representative District
2532 W. Warren Blvd., Ste. A
Chicago 60612
312-265-1019; 217-782-8077
repwilliams@office@gmail.com

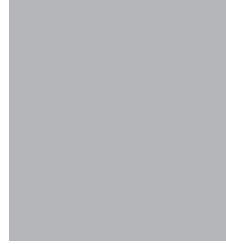
6th Legislative District



SARA FEIGENHOLTZ (D)
Senator
3223 N. Sheffield Ave., Ste. A
Chicago 60657
773-296-4141; 217-552-0523
senatorsara.com



ANN M. WILLIAMS (D)
Representative
11th Representative District
1726 W. Belmont
Chicago 60657
773-880-9082; 217-782-2458
ann@repannwilliams.com



JONATHAN PIZER (D)
Representative
12th Representative District

7th Legislative District



HEATHER A. STEANS (D)
Senator
5533 N. Broadway St.
Chicago 60640
773-769-1717; 217-782-8492
senatorsteans.com



GREG HARRIS (D)
Representative
13th Representative District
Majority Leader
1967 W. Montrose
Chicago 60613
773-348-3434; 217-782-3835



KELLY M. CASSIDY (D)
Representative
14th Representative District
5533 N. Broadway
Chicago 60640
773-784-2002; 217-782-8088
repcassidy@gmail.com

8th Legislative District



RAM VILLIVALAM (D)
Senator
3851 W. Devon Ave.
Chicago 60659
872-208-5188; 217-782-5500
senatorram.com



JOHN C. D'AMICO (D)
Representative
15th Representative District
4404 W. Lawrence Ave.
Chicago 60630
773-736-0218; 217-782-8198
johnd@ilga.gov



YEHIEL M. KALISH (D)
Representative
16th Representative District
4508 Oakton St.
Skokie 60076
847-673-1131; 217-782-1252

9th Legislative District



LAURA FINE (D)
Senator
1812 Waukegan Rd., Ste. A
Glenview 60025
847-998-1717; 217-782-2119
senatorfine.com



**JENNIFER GONG-
GERSHOWITZ (D)**
Representative
17th Representative District
1812 Waukegan Rd., Ste. B
Glenview 60025
847-486-8810; 217-782-4194



ROBYN GABEL (D)
Representative
18th Representative District
820 Davis St., Ste. 103
Evanston 60201
847-424-5401; 217-782-8052
staterepgabel@robyngabel.com

10th Legislative District



ROBERT F. MARTWICK, JR. (D)
Senator
6315 N. Milwaukee Ave., Ste. 101
Chicago 60646
773-286-1115; 217-782-1035
senatormartwick.com



LINDSEY LaPOINTE (D)
Representative
19th Representative District
6315 N. Milwaukee Ave., 1st Fl.
Chicago 60646
773-647-1174; 217-782-8400
RepLaPointe@gmail.com

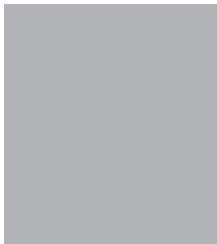


BRADLEY STEPHENS (R)
Representative
20th Representative District
5515 N. East River Rd.
Chicago 60656
773-444-0611; 217-782-8182
RepStephens.com

11th Legislative District



CELINA VILLANUEVA (D)
Senator
6301 S. Archer Rd. 1W
Summit 60501
708-552-5225; 217-782-5304
senatorvillanueva.com



EDGAR GONZALEZ, JR. (D)
Representative
21st Representative District



MICHAEL J. MADIGAN (D)
Representative
22nd Representative District
Speaker of the House
6500 S. Pulaski Rd.
Chicago 60629
773-581-8000; 217-782-5350

12th Legislative District



STEVEN M. LANDEK (D)
Senator
6215 W. 79th St., Ste. 1A
Burbank 60459
708-430-2510; 217-782-0054
senatorlandek.com



MICHAEL J. ZALEWSKI (D)
Representative
23rd Representative District
1 Riverside Rd., Ste. 204A
Riverside 60546
708-442-6500; 217-782-5280
info@repmikezalewski.org



ELIZABETH HERNANDEZ (D)
Representative
24th Representative District
Assistant Majority Leader
6117 W. Cermak Rd.
Cicero 60804
708-222-5240; 217-782-8173
repehernandez@yahoo.com

13th Legislative District



ROBERT PETERS (D)
Senator
1509 E. 53rd St., 2nd Fl.
Chicago 60615
773-363-1996; 217-782-5338
senatorrobertpeters.com



CURTIS J. TARVER II (D)
Representative
25th Representative District
1303 E. 53rd St.
Chicago 60615
773-363-8870; 217-782-8121
rep25th@gmail.com



KAM BUCKNER (D)
Representative
26th Representative District
449 E. 35th St.
Chicago 60616
773-924-1755; 217-782-2023
buckner@illinois26.com

14th Legislative District



EMIL JONES III (D)
Senator
507 W. 111th St.
Chicago 60628
773-995-7748; 217-782-9573
senatoremiljones.com



JUSTIN SLAUGHTER (D)
Representative
27th Representative District
1234 W. 95th St.
Chicago 60643
773-445-9700; 217-782-0010
justin@repslaughter.com



ROBERT RITA (D)
Representative
28th Representative District
2355 W. York St., Ste. 1
Blue Island 60406
708-396-2822; 217-558-1000

15th Legislative District



NAPOLEON HARRIS III (D)
Senator
Majority Caucus Whip
1350 E. Sibley Blvd., Ste. 403
Dolton 60419
708-893-0552; 217-782-8066
senatornapoleonharris.com



THADDEUS JONES (D)
Representative
29th Representative District
15525 South Park Ave., Ste. 104
South Holland 60473
708-596-7053; 217-782-8087
repjones.jones@gmail.com



WILLIAM DAVIS (D)
Representative
30th Representative District
Assistant Majority Leader
1912 W. 174th St.
East Hazel Crest 60429
708-799-7300; 217-782-8197

16th Legislative District



JACQUELINE Y. COLLINS (D)
Senator
Deputy Majority Conference Chair
1155 W. 79th St.
Chicago 60620
773-224-2830; 217-782-1607
senatorjacquelinecollins.com



MARY E. FLOWERS (D)
Representative
31st Representative District
2525 W. 79th St.
Chicago 60652
773-471-5200; 217-782-4207
maryeflowers@ilga.gov



ANDRÉ THAPADI (D)
Representative
32nd Representative District
4651 W. 79th St., Ste. 205
Chicago 60652
773-581-9250; 217-782-1702
illinois32district@gmail.com

17th Legislative District



ELGIE R. SIMS, JR. (D)
Senator
1720 E. 87th St.
Chicago 60617
773-933-7715; 217-782-3201
senatorelgiesims.com



MARCUS C. EVANS, JR. (D)
Representative
33rd Representative District
8539 S. Cottage Grove Ave.
Ste. B
Chicago 60619
773-783-8492; 217-782-8272
marcus@repevans.com



NICHOLAS K. SMITH (D)
Representative
34th Representative District
113 E. 95th St., Ste. A
Chicago 60619
773-783-8800; 217-782-6476
repsmith34@gmail.com



BILL CUNNINGHAM (D)
Senator
 Assistant Majority Leader
 President Pro Tempore
 10400 S. Western Ave.
 Chicago 60643
 773-445-8128; 217-782-5145
 senatorbillcunningham.com



FRANCES ANN HURLEY (D)
Representative
 35th Representative District
 10400 S. Western Ave.
 Chicago 60643
 773-445-8128; 217-782-8200
 repfranhurley@gmail.com



KELLY M. BURKE (D)
Representative
 36th Representative District
 Assistant Majority Leader
 5144 W. 95th St.
 Oak Lawn 60453
 708-425-0571; 217-782-0515
 kburke@kellyburkerep36.org



MICHAEL E. HASTINGS (D)
Senator
 Majority Caucus Whip
 20855 S. LaGrange Rd.
 Ste. 102
 Frankfort 60423
 815-464-5431; 217-782-9595
 senatorhastings.com



MARGO McDERMED (R)
Representative
 37th Representative District
 11032 W. Lincoln Hwy.
 Frankfort 60423
 815-277-2079; 217-782-0424
 repmcderned.com



DEBBIE MEYERS-MARTIN (D)
Representative
 38th Representative District
 813 School Ave.
 Matteson 60443
 708-833-7010; 217-558-1007
 Staterepdebbiem@gmail.com



IRIS Y. MARTINEZ (D)
Senator
 Assistant Majority Leader
 2921 N. Milwaukee Ave.
 Chicago 60618
 773-278-2020; 217-782-8191
 senatoririsymartinez.com



WILL GUZZARDI (D)
Representative
 39th Representative District
 3458 N. Cicero Ave.
 Chicago 60641
 773-853-2570; 217-558-1032
 will@repguzzardi.com



JAIME M. ANDRADE, JR. (D)
Representative
 40th Representative District
 3007 W. Irving Park Rd.
 Ste. A Front
 Chicago 60616
 773-267-2880; 217-782-8117
 staterep40@gmail.com

20th Legislative District

21st Legislative District



LAURA ELLMAN (D)
Senator

552 S. Washington St., Ste. 104
Naperville 60540
630-453-5488; 217-782-8192
senatorlauraellman.com



GRANT WEHRLI (R)
Representative
41st Representative District
Assistant Republican Leader
55 S. Main St., Ste. 383
Naperville 60540
630-696-4160; 217-782-6507
repwehrli.com



AMY L. GRANT (R)
Representative
42nd Representative District
211 E. Illinois St.
Wheaton 60187
331-218-4182; 217-788-1037
repgrant.com

22nd Legislative District



CRISTINA CASTRO (D)
Senator

164 Division St., Ste. 102
Elgin 60120
847-214-8864; 217-782-7746
senatorcristinacastro.com



ANNA MOELLER (D)
Representative
43rd Representative District
164 Division St., Ste. 103
Elgin 60120
847-841-7130; 217-782-8020
staterepmoeller@gmail.com



FRED CRESPO (D)
Representative
44th Representative District
Assistant Majority Leader
1014 E. Schaumburg Rd.
Streamwood 60107
630-372-3340; 217-782-0347

23rd Legislative District



THOMAS CULLERTON (D)
Senator

338 S. Ardmore Ave.
Villa Park 60181
630-903-6662; 217-782-9463
senatorthomcullerton.com



DIANE PAPPAS (D)
Representative
45th Representative District
One Tiffany Pointe, Ste. G3
Bloomington 60108
224-520-8838; 217-782-4014
repdpappas@gmail.com



DEB CONROY (D)
Representative
46th Representative District
28 S. Villa Ave.
Villa Park 60181
630-415-3520; 217-782-8158
repdebconroy@gmail.com



SUZY GLOWIAK HILTON (D)

Senator

17W715 E. Butterfield Rd.
Ste. F
Oakbrook Terrace 60181
630-785-3177; 217-782-8148
senatorsuzyglowiak.com



DEANNE M. MAZZOCHI (R)

Representative

47th Representative District
1 S. Cass Ave., Ste. 205
Westmont 60559
630-852-8633; 217-782-1448
RepMazzochi.com



TERRA COSTA HOWARD (D)

Representative

48th Representative District
913 S. Main St.
Lombard 60148
630-812-9292; 217-782-8037
reptch48@gmail.com

25th Legislative District



JIM OBERWEIS (R)

Senator

Republican Caucus Whip
959 Oak St.
North Aurora 60542
630-800-1992; 217-782-0471
senatoroberweis@gmail.com



KARINA VILLA (D)

Representative

49th Representative District
106 W. Wilson St., Ste.13
Batavia 60510
630-326-9319; 217-782-1653
staterepkarinavilla@gmail.com



KEITH WHEELER (R)

Representative

50th Representative District
Assistant Republican Leader
959 Oak St.
North Aurora 60542
630-345-3464; 217-782-1486
repkeithwheeler.com

26th Legislative District



DAN McCONCHIE (R)

Senator

325 N. Rand Rd., Ste. B
Lake Zurich 60047
224-662-4544; 217-782-8010
senatormcconchie.com



MARY EDLY-ALLEN (D)

Representative

51st Representative District
1585 N. Milwaukee Ave., Ste. 15
Libertyville 60048
224-206-7647; 217-782-3696
repedlyallen@gmail.com



DAVID MCSWEENEY (R)

Representative

52nd Representative District
105 E. Main St.
Cary 60013
847-516-0052; 217-782-1517
davidmcsweeney.org

27th Legislative District



ANN GILLESPIE (D)

Senator

120 W. Eastman St., Ste. 207
Arlington Heights 60004
847-749-1880; 217-782-4471
senatoranngillespie.org



MARK L. WALKER (D)

Representative

53rd Representative District
120 W. Eastman St., Ste. 207
Arlington Heights 60004
847-749-1137; 217-782-3739
contact@staterepwalker53.com



TOM MORRISON (R)

Representative

54th Representative District
117 E. Palatine Rd., Ste. 106
Palatine 60067
847-202-6584; 217-782-8026
morrison@ilhousegop.org

28th Legislative District



LAURA M. MURPHY (D)

Senator

Deputy Majority Leader
880 Lee St., Ste. 100
Des Plaines 60016
847-718-1110; 217-782-3875
senatorlauramurphy.com



MARTIN J. MOYLAN (D)

Representative

55th Representative District
24 S. Des Plaines River Rd.
Ste. 400
Des Plaines 60016
847-635-6821; 217-782-8007
staterepmoylan@gmail.com



MICHELLE MUSSMAN (D)

Representative

56th Representative District
15 W. Weathersfield Way
Schaumburg 60193
847-923-9104; 217-782-3725
staterepmussman@gmail.com

29th Legislative District



JULIE A. MORRISON (D)

Senator

700 Osterman Ave., Ste. 3
Deerfield 60015
847-945-5200; 217-782-3650
senatorjuliemorrison.com



JONATHAN CARROLL (D)

Representative

57th Representative District
3153 Dundee Rd.
Northbrook 60062
847-229-5499; 217-558-1004
jc@repcarroll.com



BOB MORGAN (D)

Representative

58th Representative District
425 Sheridan Rd.
Highwood 60040
847-780-8471; 217-782-0902
info@repbobmorgan.com

30th Legislative District



TERRY LINK (D)
Senator
100 S. Greenleaf St.
Gurnee 60031
847-623-3006; 217-782-8181
senatorlink.com



DANIEL DIDECH (D)
Representative
59th Representative District
3050 N. Main St.
Buffalo Grove 60089
847-478-9909; 217-782-0499
info@repdidech.com



RITA MAYFIELD (D)
Representative
60th Representative District
120 S. Genesee St.
Waukegan 60085
847-599-2800; 217-558-1012

31st Legislative District



MELINDA BUSH (D)
Senator
10 N. Lake St., Ste. 112
Grayslake 60030
847-548-5631; 217-782-7353
senatormelindabush.com



JOYCE MASON (D)
Representative
61st Representative District
36100 Brookside Dr., Ste. LL 60
Gurnee 60031
847-485-9986; 217-782-8151
info@repjoycemason.com



SAM YINGLING (D)
Representative
62nd Representative District
1919 IL Rte. 83, Ste. 1
Round Lake Beach 60073
847-231-6262; 217-782-7320
repsamyingling@gmail.com

32nd Legislative District



CRAIG WILCOX (R)
Senator
5400 W. Elm St., Ste. 103
McHenry 60050
815-455-6330; 217-782-8000
senatorwilcox@gmail.com



STEVEN REICK (R)
Representative
63rd Representative District
1072 Lake Ave.
Woodstock 60098
815-880-5340; 217-782-1717
repstevenreick.com



TOM WEBER (R)
Representative
64th Representative District
74 E. Grand Ave., Ste. 104
Fox Lake 60020
847-629-5439; 217-782-1664
repweber.com

33rd Legislative District



DONALD P. DeWITTE (R)
Senator
641 S. 8th St.
West Dundee 60118
847-214-8245; 217-782-1977
senatordewitte.com



DANIEL J. UGASTE (R)
Representative
65th Representative District
2325 Dean St., Ste. 800
St. Charles 60175
630-797-5530; 217-782-5457
RepUgaste.com



ALLEN SKILLICORN (R)
Representative
66th Representative District
1500 Carlemont Dr., Ste. D
Crystal Lake 60014
815-893-4884; 217-782-0432
repskillicorn.com

34th Legislative District



STEVE STADELMAN (D)
Senator
200 S. Wyman St., Ste. 301
Rockford 61101
815-987-7557; 217-782-8022
senatorstadelman.com



MAURICE A. WEST II (D)
Representative
67th Representative District
200 S. Wyman, Ste. 304
Rockford 61101
815-987-7433; 217-782-3167
Assistance@StateRepWest.com



JOHN CABELLO (R)
Representative
68th Representative District
1941 Harlem Rd.
Loves Park 61111
815-282-0083; 217-782-0455
johncabello.org

35th Legislative District



DAVE SYVERSON (R)
Senator
Deputy Republican Leader
200 S. Wyman St., Ste. 302
Rockford 61101
815-987-7555; 217-782-5413
info@senatordavesyverson.com



JOE SOSNOWSKI (R)
Representative
69th Representative District
305 Amphitheater Dr.
Rockford 61107
815-547-3436; 217-782-0548
joesosnowski.org



JEFF KEICHER (R)
Representative
70th Representative District
158 W. State St., Ste. C
Sycamore 60178
815-748-3494; 217-782-0425
repkeicher.com



NEIL ANDERSON (R)
Senator
 Assistant Republican Leader
 1523 47th Ave., Ste. 2
 Moline 61265
 309-736-7084; 217-782-5957
 senatorneilanderson.com



TONY M. McCOMBIE (R)
Representative
 71st Representative District
 9317B IL Rte. 84
 Savanna 61074
 815-632-7384; 217-782-3992
 RepMcCombie.com



MICHAEL HALPIN (D)
Representative
 72nd Representative District
 1504 3rd Ave., 2nd Fl.
 County Office Bldg.
 Rock Island 61201
 309-558-3612; 217-782-5970
 RepHalpin@gmail.com

37th Legislative District



CHUCK WEAVER (R)
Senator
 5415 University St., Ste. 105
 Peoria 61614
 309-693-4921; 217-782-1942
 chuck@senweaver.com



RYAN SPAIN (R)
Representative
 73rd Representative District
 5407 N. University St.
 Arbor Hall, Ste. B
 Peoria 61614
 309-690-7373; 217-782-8108
 RepRyanSpain.com



DANIEL M. SWANSON (R)
Representative
 74th Representative District
 275 N. Division, P.O. Box 173
 Woodhull 61490
 309-334-7474; 217-782-8032
 RepSwanson.com

38th Legislative District



SUE REZIN (R)
Senator
 Assistant Republican Leader
 350 Fifth St., Ste. 264
 Peru 61354
 815-220-8720; 217-782-3840
 senatorrezin.com



DAVID ALLEN WELTER (R)
Representative
 75th Representative District
 1421 N. Division St.
 Morris 60450
 815-416-1475; 217-782-5997
 repwelter.com



LANCE YEDNOCK (D)
Representative
 76th Representative District
 628 Columbus St., Ste. 204
 Ottawa 61350
 815-324-5055; 217-782-0140
 StateRepYednock@gmail.com

39th Legislative District



DON HARMON (D)
Senator
President of the Senate
6941-B W. North Ave.
Oak Park 60302
708-848-2002; 217-782-8176
donharmon.org



KATHLEEN WILLIS (D)
Representative
77th Representative District
Majority Conference Chair
112 N. Wolf Rd.
Northlake 60164
708-562-6970; 217-782-3374
repwillis77@gmail.com



CAMILLE Y. LILLY (D)
Representative
78th Representative District
6937 W. North Ave.
Oak Park 60302
708-613-5939; 217-782-6400
staterepcamilleylilly@gmail.com

40th Legislative District



PATRICK JOYCE (D)
Senator
270 Main St.
Park Forest 60466
708-756-0882; 217-782-7419



LINDSAY PARKHURST (R)
Representative
79th Representative District
370 E. Court St.
Kankakee 60901
815-523-7779; 217-782-5981
RepParkhurst.com



ANTHONY DeLUCA (D)
Representative
80th Representative District
195 W. Joe Orr Rd., Ste. 201
Chicago Heights 60411
708-754-7900; 217-782-1719
repdeluca@sbcglobal.net

41st Legislative District



JOHN F. CURRAN (R)
Senator
1011 State St., Ste. 210
Lemont 60439
630-796-2623; 217-782-9407
senatorcurran@gmail.com



ANNE M. STAVA-MURRAY (D)
Representative
81st Representative District
633 Rogers St., Ste. 110
Downers Grove 60515
630-605-0595; 217-782-6578
office@repstavamurray.com



JIM DURKIN (R)
Representative
82nd Representative District
Republican Leader
16W281 83rd St., Ste. C
Burr Ridge 60527
630-325-2028; 217-782-0494
Durkin@ILHouseGop.org

42nd Legislative District



LINDA HOLMES (D)
Senator
Assistant Majority Leader
76 S. LaSalle St., Ste. 202
Aurora 60505
630-801-8985; 217-782-0422
senatorholmes.com



BARBARA HERNANDEZ (D)
Representative
83rd Representative District
540 W. Galena Blvd.
Aurora 60506
630-270-1848; 217-558-1002
Repbarbarahernandez@gmail.com



STEPHANIE A. KIFOWIT (D)
Representative
84th Representative District
1677 Montgomery Rd., Ste. 116
Aurora 60504
630-585-1308; 217-782-8028
stephanie.kifowit@att.net

43rd Legislative District



PAT MCGUIRE (D)
Senator
16151 Weber Rd., Ste. 103
Crest Hill 60403
815-207-4445; 217-782-8800
senatorpatmcguire.com



JOHN CONNOR (D)
Representative
85th Representative District
16151 Weber Rd., Ste. 103
Crest Hill 60403
815-372-0085; 217-782-4179
repconnor@gmail.com



LAWRENCE WALSH, JR. (D)
Representative
86th Representative District
121 Springfield Ave.
Joliet 60435
815-730-8600; 217-782-8090
statereplarrywalshjr@gmail.com

44th Legislative District



BILL BRADY (R)
Senator
Republican Leader
2203 Eastland Dr., Ste. 3
Bloomington 61704
309-664-4440; 217-782-6216
brady.senategop.org



TIM BUTLER (R)
Representative
87th Representative District
Assistant Republican Leader
E-1 Stratton Bldg.
Springfield 62706
217-782-0053
reptimbutler.org



KEITH P. SOMMER (R)
Representative
88th Representative District
121 W. Jefferson St.
Morton 61550
309-263-9242; 217-782-0221
sommer@mtco.com



BRIAN W. STEWART (R)
Senator
 50 W. Douglas St., Ste. 1001
 Freeport 61032
 815-284-0045; 217-782-0180
 brian@senatorstewart.com



ANDREW S. CHESNEY (R)
Representative
 89th Representative District
 50 W. Douglas St., Ste. 1001
 Freeport 61032
 815-232-0774; 217-782-8186
 RepChesney.com



TOM DEMMER (R)
Representative
 90th Representative District
 Deputy Republican Leader
 105 E. First St., Ste. 110
 Dixon 61021
 815-561-3690; 217-782-0535
 tomdemmer.org

46th Legislative District



DAVID KOEHLER (D)
Senator
 Assistant Majority Leader
 400 N.E. Jefferson St., Ste. 200
 Peoria 61603
 309-677-0120; 217-782-8250
 senatordavekoehler.com



MIKE UNES (R)
Representative
 91st Representative District
 19 S. Capitol St.
 Pekin 61554
 309-620-8631; 217-782-8152
 mikeunes.net



JEHAN GORDON-BOOTH (D)
Representative
 92nd Representative District
 Deputy Majority Leader
 300 E. War Memorial Dr., Ste. 303
 Peoria 61614
 309-681-1992; 217-782-3186
 repjgordon@gmail.com

47th Legislative District



JIL TRACY (R)
Senator
 Republican Caucus Whip
 3701 E. Lake Centre Dr., Ste. 3
 Quincy 62305
 217-223-0833; 217-782-2479
 senatorjiltracy.com



NORINE HAMMOND (R)
Representative
 93rd Representative District
 Assistant Republican Leader
 331 N. Lafayette St.
 Macomb 61455
 309-836-2707; 217-782-0416
 norinehammond.org



RANDY FRESE (R)
Representative
 94th Representative District
 3701 E. Lake Centre Dr., Ste. 3
 Quincy 62305
 217-223-0833; 217-782-8096
 repfrese.com



ANDY MANAR (D)
Senator
 115 N. Washington St.
 P.O. Box 636
 Bunker Hill 62014
 618-585-4848; 217-782-0228
 senatorandymanar.com



AVERY BOURNE (R)
Representative
 95th Representative District
 Assistant Republican Leader
 106 E. Columbian Blvd. North
 P.O. Box 38, Litchfield 62056
 217-324-5200; 217-782-8071
 repbourne.com



SUE SCHERER (D)
Representative
 96th Representative District
 1301 E. Mound Rd., Ste. 270
 Decatur 62526
 217-877-9636; 217-524-0353
 staterepsue@gmail.com

48th Legislative District



JENNIFER BERTINO-TARRANT (D)
Senator
 15300 Route 59, Unit 202
 Plainfield 60544
 815-254-4211; 217-782-0052
 senatorbertinotarrant.com



MARK BATINICK (R)
Representative
 97th Representative District
 Republican Floor Leader
 24047 W. Lockport St.
 Plainfield 60544
 815-254-0000; 217-782-1331
 repbatinick.com



NATALIE A. MANLEY (D)
Representative
 98th Representative District
 Assistant Majority Leader
 1050 W. Romeo Rd., Ste. 101
 Romeoville 60446
 815-725-2741; 217-782-3316
 repmanley@gmail.com

49th Legislative District



STEVE McCLURE (R)
Senator
 229 S. Main, Ste. B
 Jacksonville 62650
 217-245-7456; 217-782-8206
 senatorrmcclure@gmail.com



MIKE MURPHY (R)
Representative
 99th Representative District
 E-1 Stratton Bldg.
 Springfield 62706
 217-782-0044
 repmmurphy.com



C.D. DAVIDSMEYER (R)
Representative
 100th Representative District
 Assistant Republican Leader
 325 W. State St., Ste. 102
 Jacksonville 62650
 217-243-6221; 217-782-1840
 cddavidsmeyer.org

50th Legislative District



CHAPIN ROSE (R)
Senator
 Assistant Republican Leader
 510 S. Staley Rd., Ste. D
 Champaign 61822
 217-607-1853; 217-558-1006



DAN CAULKINS (R)
Representative
 101st Representative District
 715 W. Imboden Dr.
 Decatur 62521
 217-876-1968; 217-782-8163
 RepCaulkins.com



BRAD E. HALBROOK (R)
Representative
 102nd Representative District
 203 N. Cedar St.
 Shelbyville 62565
 217-774-1306; 217-782-8398
 RepHalbrook.com

52nd Legislative District



SCOTT M. BENNETT (D)
Senator
 45 E. University Ave., Ste. 206
 Champaign 61820
 217-355-5252; 217-782-2507
 senatorbennett.com



CAROL AMMONS (D)
Representative
 103rd Representative District
 407 E. University Ave., Ste. A
 Champaign 61820
 217-531-1660; 217-558-1009
 Assistance@StateRepCarolAmmons.com



MIKE MARRON (R)
Representative
 104th Representative District
 7 E. Fairchild St.
 Danville 61832
 217-477-0104; 217-782-4811
 mike@repmikemarron.com

53rd Legislative District



JASON BARICKMAN (R)
Senator
 Assistant Republican Leader
 3004 G.E. Rd., Ste. 1B
 Bloomington 61704
 309-661-2788; 217-782-6597
 jason@jasonbarickman.org



DAN BRADY (R)
Representative
 105th Representative District
 Deputy Republican Leader
 104 W. North St.
 Normal 61761
 309-662-1100; 217-782-1118
 rep-danbrady.com



THOMAS BENNETT (R)
Representative
 106th Representative District
 311 N. Mill St., Ste. 2
 Pontiac 61764
 815-844-9179; 217-558-1039
 repbennett.com

54th Legislative District



JASON PLUMMER (R)

Senator

310 W. Gallatin St.
Vandalia 62471
618-283-3000; 217-782-5755
senator@senatorjasonplummer.com



BLAINE WILHOUR (R)

Representative

107th Representative District
304 E. Jefferson Ave., Ste. A
Effingham 62401
217-994-9348; 217-782-0066
repwilhour.com



CHARLIE E. MEIER (R)

Representative

108th Representative District
121 Broadway, Ste. 1
Highland 62249
618-651-0405; 217-782-6401
CharlieMeier.net

55th Legislative District



DALE RIGHTER (R)

Senator

Republican Caucus Chair
88 Broadway Ave., Ste. 1
Mattoon 61938
217-235-6033; 217-782-6674
drighter@consolidated.net



DARREN BAILEY (R)

Representative

109th Representative District
152 S. Church St.
Louisville 62858
618-665-4109; 217-782-2087
repbailey.com



CHRIS MILLER (R)

Representative

110th Representative District
211 S. Cross St.
Robinson 62454
618-546-0044; 217-558-1040
repcmiller.com

56th Legislative District



RACHELLE CROWE (D)

Senator

111 N. Wood River Ave., Ste. A
Wood River 62095
618-251-9840; 217-782-5247
senatorcrowe.com



MONICA BRISTOW (D)

Representative

111th Representative District
102 W. 9th St., Ste. 104
Alton 62002
618-465-5900; 217-782-5996
repmbristow@gmail.com



KATIE STUART (D)

Representative

112th Representative District
2105 Vandalia St., Unit 16
Collinsville 62234
618-365-6650; 217-782-8018
repkatiestuart@gmail.com

57th Legislative District



CHRISTOPHER BELT (D)

Senator

Kenneth Hall
Regional Office Bldg.
10 Collinsville Ave., Ste. 201A
East St. Louis 62201
618-875-1212; 217-782-5399
senatorbelt.com



JAY HOFFMAN (D)

Representative

113th Representative District
Assistant Majority Leader
312 S. High St.
Belleville 62220
618-416-7407; 217-782-0104
repjayhoffman@gmail.com



LaTOYA GREENWOOD (D)

Representative

114th Representative District
4700 State St., Ste. 2
East St. Louis 62205
618-646-9557; 217-782-5951
staterepgreenwood@gmail.com



PAUL SCHIMPF (R)

Senator

1032 W. Industrial Park Rd.
Murphysboro 62966
618-684-1100; 217-782-8137



TERRI BRYANT (R)

Representative

115th Representative District
2929 Broadway, Ste. 3
Mt. Vernon 62864
618-242-8115; 217-782-0387
RepBryant.com



NATHAN D. REITZ (D)

Representative

116th Representative District
124 Locust St.
Red Bud 62278
618-282-7284; 217-782-1018
repnreitz@gmail.com

59th Legislative District



DALE FOWLER (R)

Senator

2 N. Vine, 6th Fl.
Harrisburg 62946
618-294-8951; 217-782-5509
senatorfowler.com



DAVE SEVERIN (R)

Representative

117th Representative District
600 Halfway Rd., Ste. 103
Marion 62959
618-440-5090; 217-782-1051
RepSeverin.com

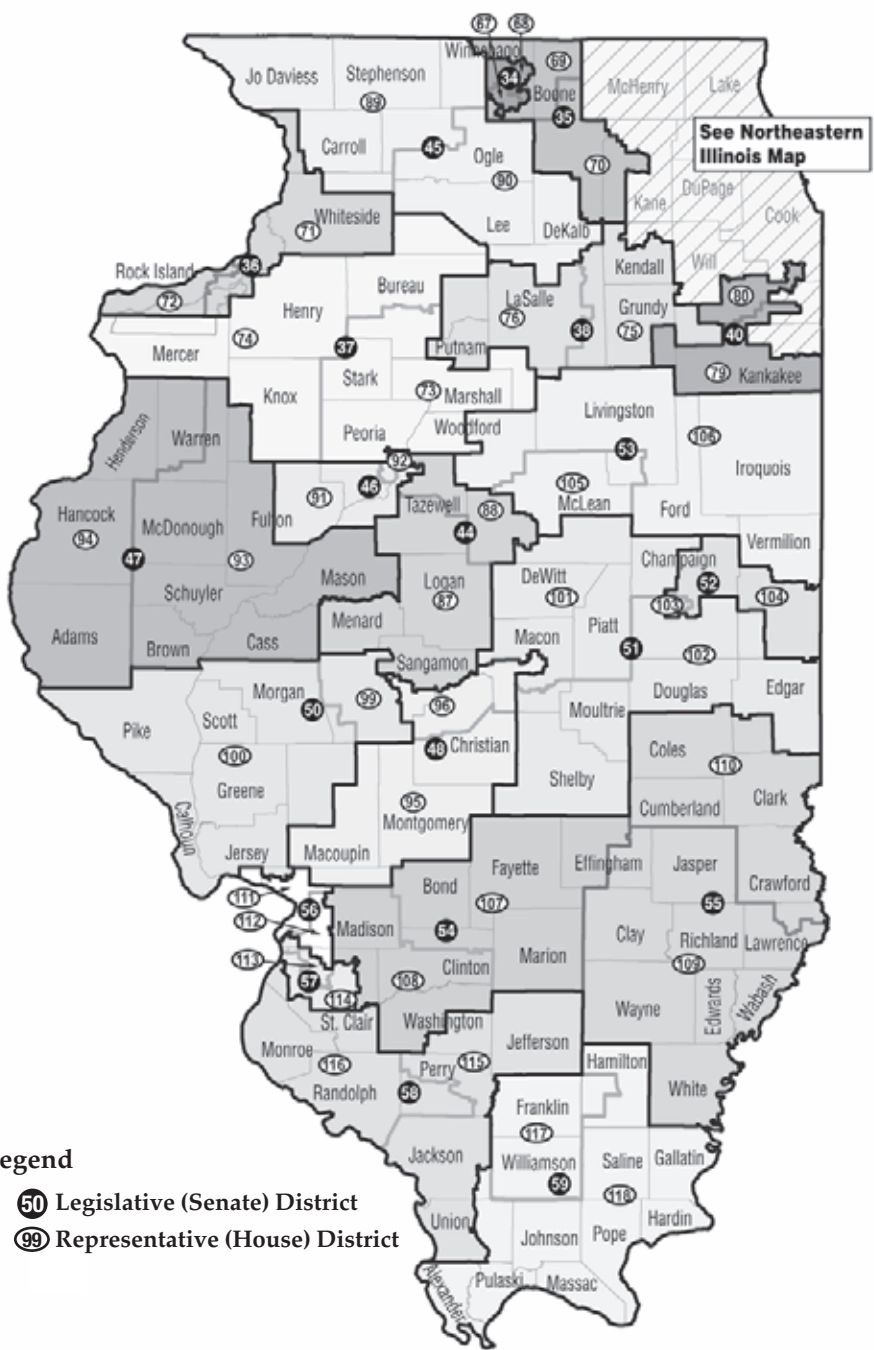


PATRICK WINDHORST (R)

Representative

118th Representative District
2 N. Vine St., Ste. 5A
Harrisburg 62946
618-294-8703; 217-782-5131
RepWindhorst.com

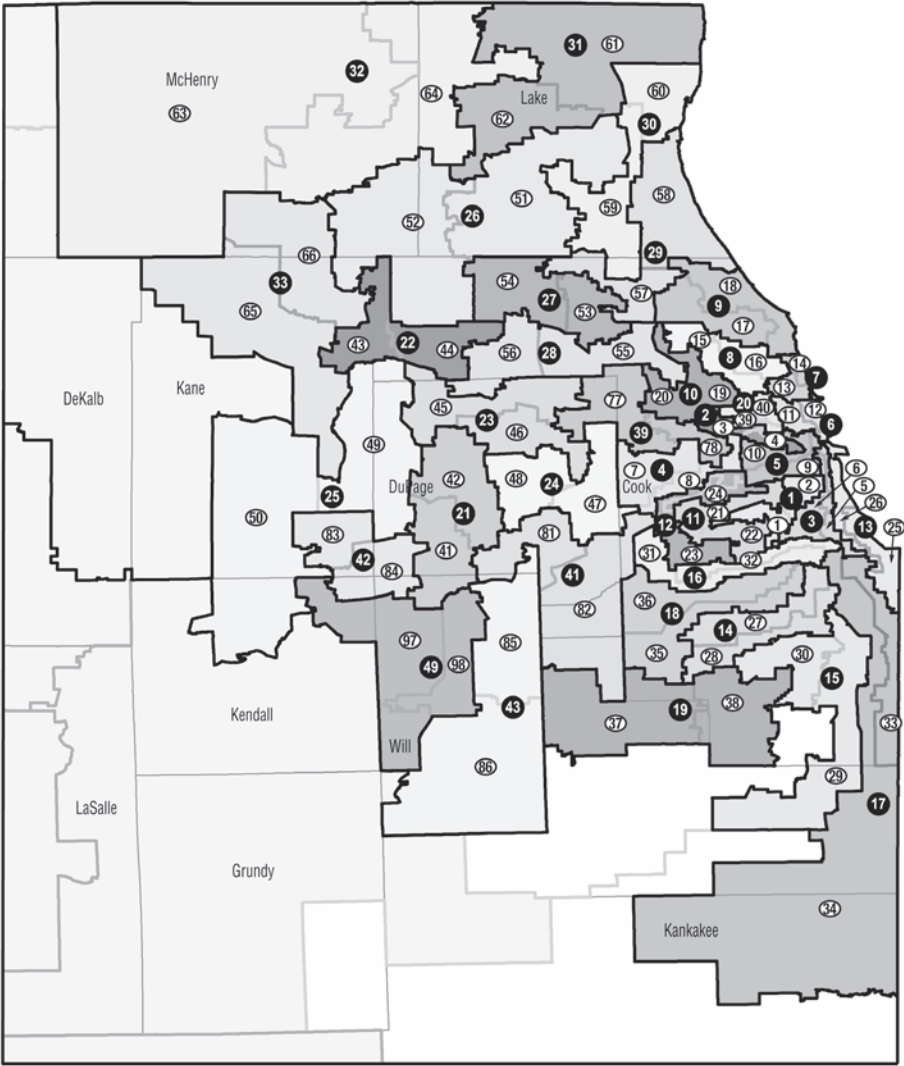
Legislative Districts of Illinois



Legend

- 50 Legislative (Senate) District
- 99 Representative (House) District

Legislative Districts of Northeastern Illinois



Legend

- 50 Legislative (Senate) District
- 99 Representative (House) District

Legislative Support Services

The Joint Committee on Legislative Support Services provides for the general administration and policy oversight of the legislative support agencies and commissions that assist the General Assembly. The bipartisan committee is composed of the four legislative leaders.

Joint Committee on Administrative Rules — Ensures that the General Assembly is adequately informed on how laws are implemented through agency rulemaking. Publishes *The Flinn Report*, a weekly newsletter on current rulemaking activity.
700 Stratton Bldg., Springfield 62706; 217-785-2254

Office of the Architect of the Capitol — Provides facilities and space allocations for the General Assembly and its commissions and bureaus. Oversees construction, preservation, restoration, maintenance, repair and landscaping projects within the Capitol Complex.
602 Stratton Bldg., Springfield 62706; 217-782-7863

Commission on Government Forecasting and Accountability — Monitors the long-term debt position of Illinois, as well as provides the General Assembly with research and information regarding state and national economies, revenue projections and operations of state government. Serves as the general research agency for members of the General Assembly and legislative staff.
802 Stratton Bldg., Springfield 62706; 217-782-5320

Legislative Audit Commission — Oversees the State Audit Program, reviews the stewardship of public funds and monitors actions to correct weaknesses disclosed by audits of state agencies.
622 Stratton Bldg., Springfield 62706; 217-782-7097

Legislative Ethics Commission — Conducts administrative hearings and rules on matters brought before the commission by the Legislative Inspector General regarding violations of the State Officials and Employees Ethics Act.
420 Stratton Bldg., Springfield 62706; 217-558-1561

Legislative Information System — Provides information technology services and guidance for the General Assembly and its committees, commissions and agencies.
705 Stratton Bldg., Springfield 62706; 217-782-3944

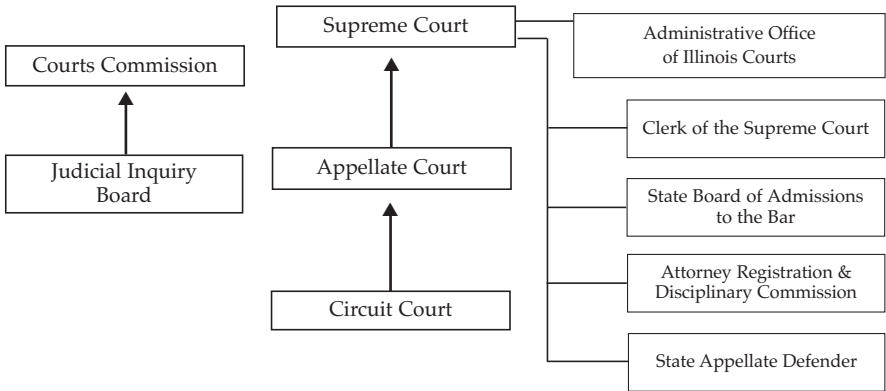
Legislative Printing Unit — Provides printing services for the General Assembly, legislative committees, commissions, Clerk of the House and Secretary of the Senate.
105 Stratton Bldg., Springfield 62706; 217-782-7312

Legislative Reference Bureau — Drafts bills, amendments, resolutions and other legislative documents for members of the General Assembly, as well as organizes and compiles Illinois' statutes.
112 Capitol Bldg., Springfield 62706; 217-782-6625

For additional information on legislative support agencies, visit www.ilga.gov.

JUDICIAL BRANCH

Judicial Organization



The **Illinois Supreme Court**, the highest tribunal in the state, has general administrative and supervisory authority over all courts in Illinois. The Supreme Court hears appeals from lower courts and may exercise original jurisdiction in cases relating to revenue, mandamus, prohibition or habeas corpus. The Supreme Court has seven justices elected from five judicial districts for 10-year terms.

The **Appellate Court** hears appeals from the Circuit Courts (trial courts of Illinois). Appellate Court judges are elected from the five judicial districts for 10-year terms.

The **Circuit Court** is comprised of circuit and associate judges. The state is divided into 24 judicial circuits in Illinois, each having one chief judge elected by the circuit judges. The chief judge has general administrative authority in his or her circuit, subject to the overall administrative authority of the Supreme Court. Circuit judges may hear any case assigned to them by the chief judge. Associate judges may not preside over felony cases, unless authorized by the Supreme Court. Circuit judges are elected for six-year terms; associate judges are appointed by the circuit judges for four-year terms.

Candidates for judgeships are nominated at the primary election and elected at the general election. The names of judges seeking retention shall be submitted to the electors, separately and without party designation, on the sole question of whether each judge shall be retained in office for another term.

The **Illinois Courts Commission**, composed of one Supreme Court justice, two Appellate Court judges, two Circuit Court judges and two citizens, has the authority to remove from office or discipline judges for willful misconduct in office or persistent failure to perform duties or other conduct that brings the judicial office into disrepute. The commission also may suspend or retire any member of the judiciary who is physically or mentally unable to perform his or her duties.

A **Judicial Inquiry Board** has the authority to conduct investigations, receive or initiate complaints concerning any member of the judiciary, and file complaints with the Courts Commission.

Illinois Supreme Court Justices



LLOYD A. KARMEIER
Chief Justice, 5th District



ANNE M. BURKE
1st District



MARY JANE THEIS
1st District



P. SCOTT NEVILLE, JR.
1st District



ROBERT R. THOMAS
2nd District



THOMAS L. KILBRIDE
3rd District



RITA B. GARMAN
4th District

Administrative Office of Illinois Courts — *Marcia M. Meis, Director*

The Supreme Court appoints an administrative director and staff to assist the chief justice with administrative and supervisory duties. Primary responsibilities of the office include preparing the state judicial budget; assigning judges between circuits; handling payroll for all judicial personnel; collecting and publishing statistical information on caseloads; and conducting in-service training for all judges.

Clerk of the Supreme Court — *Carolyn Taft Grosboll, Clerk of the Supreme Court*

The Clerk of the Supreme Court is appointed by the Supreme Court justices. The clerk records and files documents for Supreme Court cases; schedules cases for oral argument; monitors the court's caseload; maintains the roll of Illinois attorneys; processes the licensing of attorneys; and registers businesses engaged in the practice of law.

Illinois Appellate Court Judges

First District (meets in Chicago)

Division 1 – John C. Griffin, Mary L. Mikva, Daniel J. Pierce, Carl A. Walker

Division 2 – Mary Ellen Coghlan, Michael B. Hyman, Terrence J. Lavin, Aurelia Pucinski

Division 3 – Cynthia Y. Cobbs, David W. Ellis, Nathaniel R. Howse, Jr., James G. Fitzgerald Smith

Division 4 – Eileen O'Neill Burke, Robert E. Gordon, Margaret McBride, Jesse G. Reyes

Division 5 – Shelvin L.M. Hall, Thomas E. Hoffman, Bertina E. Lampkin, Mary K. Rochford

Division 6 – Maureen E. Connors, Joy V. Cunningham, Mathias W. Delort, Sheldon A. Harris
Thomas D. Palella, *Clerk*

Second District (meets in Elgin) — Joseph E. Birkett, George Bridges, Michael J. Burke, Donald C. Hudson, Susan Fayette Hutchinson, Ann Brackley Jorgensen, Robert D. McLaren, Mary S. Schostok, Robert B. Spence, Kathryn E. Zenoff; Robert J. Mangan, *Clerk*

Third District (meets in Ottawa) — Robert L. Carter, William E. Holdridge, Tom M. Lytton, Mary W. McDade, Mary K. O'Brien, Daniel L. Schmidt, Vicki Wright; Barbara A. Trumbo, *Clerk*

Fourth District (meets in Springfield) — Peter C. Cavanagh, Craig H. DeArmond, Thomas M. Harris, James A. Knecht, Robert J. Steigmann, John W. Turner, Lisa Holder White; Carla Bender, *Clerk*

Fifth District (meets in Mt. Vernon) — John B. Barberis, Jr., Mark M. Boie, Judy Lynn Cates, Melissa A. Chapman, James R. Moore, David K. Overstreet, Thomas M. Welch; Jack Flood, *Clerk*

For more information on Illinois courts, visit www.illinoiscourts.gov.



Illinois Supreme Court Building in Springfield.

ILLINOIS AT A GLANCE

General Information

Population (2017 estimate)	12,802,023
Land Area (2018, square miles)	55,518
Resident Births (2016)	154,467
Resident Deaths (2017)	109,726
Personal Income (2018)	\$726 billion
Per Capita Income (2018)	\$56,850
Highest Point (Charles Mound, Jo Daviess County)	1,235 feet
Lowest Point (Mississippi River, Alexander County)	279 feet

Education

Public Schools (2017-18)	
Elementary	2,466
Junior High	610
Secondary	713
Special Education and Others	446
Nonpublic Schools (2017-18)	
Elementary and Junior High	688
Secondary	113
Special Education	11
Unit	93
Colleges and Universities (2018)	
Private Institutions	111
Public Universities	9
Community Colleges	48

Natural & Manufactured Resources

Coal Mines (2016)	21
Coal Production (tons) (2016)	43.4 million
Crop Production (2017)	
Wheat (bushels)	35.7 million
Sorghum (bushels)	1.2 million
Corn (bushels)	2.2 billion
Soybeans (bushels)	611.9 million
Pumpkins (pounds)	6.4 million
Manufacturing Establishments (2017)	
Illinois Plants	17,979
Primary Metal Industries	346
Iron and Steel Mills	66

Services

Banks (2018)	440
Hospitals (2018)	208
Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities Centers (2018)	192
Public Libraries (2018)	639
Recreational Areas (2018)	
State Parks (including Fish and Wildlife Areas)	142
Nature Preserves	395
Historic Sites (with personnel) and State Memorials	56
State Forests	6
Religious Establishments (2018)	14,253

Occupations/Professions

Attorneys (2017)	94,778
Physicians and Surgeons (2018)	46,844
Dentists (2018)	11,275
Registered Nurses (2018)	188,387
Veterinarians (2018)	4,860

Transportation

Airports (public) (2018)	107
Highway Miles (2018)	15,969
Railroad Miles (2018)	9,982

STATE CAPITOL & OFFICIAL STATE SYMBOLS

Illinois State Capitol

Illinois has had six State Capitols in three cities since entering the Union as the 21st state on Dec. 3, 1818.

Kaskaskia was the first capital city. The first Capitol was a simple, two-story brick structure that housed the 29-member House of Representatives and the 14-member Senate.

In 1820, Vandalia became the second capital city. The new Capitol was a plain, two-story frame structure. After being destroyed by fire, another Capitol was built in 1824 for \$15,000.

In 1833, the General Assembly passed an act enabling voters to choose a new capital from among the cities of Vandalia, Jacksonville, Peoria, Springfield and Alton. In 1836, determined to keep their city as the capital, Vandalia residents tore down the Capitol and replaced it with a brick State House costing \$16,000. However, Springfield was ultimately named Illinois' third capital city. The state's fifth Capitol — now the Old State Capitol State Historic Site — was completed in 1853 at a cost of \$260,000 and is where Abraham Lincoln served as a state legislator.

The present State Capitol, located at Second and Capitol streets in Springfield, was constructed over a 20-year period and completed in 1888. Designed by architects John Cochrane, George Garnsey, Alfred Piquenard and W.W. Boyington, the Capitol is situated on a 9-acre plot in the form of a Latin cross. The dome is supported by a circular foundation, 92 feet in diameter, set on solid rock 25 feet below the grade line. The height from the ground line to the top of the dome is 361 feet and 405 feet to the tip of the flag staff. The Capitol was built at a cost of \$4.3 million.



State Capitol



Old State Capitol

Illinois State Flag



Illinois has had two official state flags. Ella Park Lawrence, state regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution (DAR), led a vigorous campaign that included a contest among Illinois DAR chapters to design the first state flag. The Rockford chapter's entry, designed by Lucy Derwent, was chosen. State Sen. Raymond D. Meeker introduced a bill making the DAR's design the official state flag, which became law in July 1915.

More than 50 years later, a move to design a new flag was initiated by Chief Petty Officer Bruce McDaniel of Waverly, then serving in Vietnam. The identity of the Illinois flag hanging among other state flags in his mess hall was often questioned

because it did not carry the state's name. McDaniel requested that the word "Illinois" be added to the flag.

A bill to amend the original Flag Act of 1915, adding the word "Illinois" to the flag, was signed into law by Gov. Richard B. Ogilvie in September 1969. Ogilvie then appointed a committee to develop specifications for the new state flag to ensure uniformity of design and color in its reproduction by flag makers. Florence Hutchison of Greenfield submitted a flag design that contained all the required elements as specified by law. Her design — a white field with the word "Illinois" and an exact replica of the state seal — became the official state flag of Illinois in July 1970.

Great Seal of Illinois



Great Seal of the
State of Illinois
(1868-present)

The first state seal used in what is now Illinois was that of the Northwest Territory in 1788. The Seal of the Illinois Territory followed in 1809.

After Illinois gained statehood in December 1818, the first General Assembly passed a law on Feb. 19, 1819, requiring the Secretary of State to procure a permanent state seal. The design chosen was a duplicate of the Great Seal of the United States. Gunsmith Philip Creamer was paid \$85 to produce an engraving device that would affix an imprint of the seal to any document. The First Great Seal of Illinois was used until 1839 when it was recut. The new version became the Second Great Seal.

Secretary of State Sharon Tyndale was responsible for creating the seal in use today. In January 1867, he asked state Sen. Allen C. Fuller to sponsor a bill authorizing a new state seal. Tyndale proposed reversing the words "State Sovereignty, National Union" in light of the Civil War, but a bill was passed on March 7, 1867, creating a new seal with the original wording. Tyndale did change the banner's placement on the seal with "Sovereignty" being upside down, decreasing its legibility.

The state seal has been recut several times since 1868, but Tyndale's design has remained unchanged. The current seal depicts an eagle with a banner in its beak with the state motto, "State Sovereignty, National Union." The words "Seal of the State of Illinois" and "Aug. 26th 1818" — the date the first Illinois Constitution was signed — encircle the design.

In August 2002, Secretary of State Jesse White announced that Illinois State Archives staff had uncovered the oldest-known impression of the original state seal while processing 19th-century Madison County court records. As a result of the discovery dated Nov. 18, 1819, the artist's rendition of the First State Seal now reflects previously unknown details visible on the new find.

The Secretary of State is the keeper of the Great Seal of the State of Illinois. Reproduction or use of the state seal or the state flag is permissible only in strict accordance with Chapter 5 of the Illinois Compiled Statutes.

Official State Symbols

State Tree — White Oak: In 1907, Mrs. James C. Fessler of Rochelle suggested to state officials that Illinois schoolchildren vote for a state tree and state flower. The Native Oak was selected for the state tree and became law in 1908. In 1973, a special poll of nearly 900,000 children changed the state tree from the Native Oak to the White Oak, which was signed into law that year.

State Flower — Violet: When schoolchildren voted on the state tree, they also selected the Violet as the state flower, which also became law in 1908.

State Song — “Illinois”: With music by Archibald Johnston and lyrics by Charles H. Chamberlain, “Illinois” served as the state’s unofficial song for many years before the 54th General Assembly passed a bill making it official in 1925. The bill was introduced by Sen. Florence Fifer Bohrer, the first woman to serve in the Illinois Senate. (See page 61 for lyrics.)

State Bird — Cardinal: In 1928, the Macomb branch of the National Federation of Professional Women’s Clubs suggested that Illinois schoolchildren select a state bird. The Cardinal was chosen from five birds common in Illinois and designated the state bird in 1929.

State Slogan — “Land of Lincoln”: The slogan that appears on Illinois license plates was adopted by the General Assembly in 1955. That same year, Congress granted Illinois a copyright for exclusive use of the “Land of Lincoln” insignia.

State Mineral — Fluorite: A bill designating Fluorite as the official state mineral was passed in 1965. Calcium Fluorite is a glass-like mineral used in making steel, enamels, aluminum, glass and many chemicals. Illinois is the largest producer of Fluorite in the United States.

State Insect — Monarch Butterfly: In 1974, a third-grade class from Dennis Elementary School in Decatur proposed the orange and black Monarch Butterfly as the state insect, which became law in 1975.

State Animal — White-tailed Deer: The White-tailed Deer was selected as the state animal by Illinois schoolchildren in 1980 and became law in January 1982. Native to North America, the deer has a gray coat that turns reddish brown in summer and an eye-catching tail that is bright white on the underside.

State Fish — Bluegill: The state fish was selected by schoolchildren in 1986. A member of the sunfish family, the colorful Bluegill reaches only about 9 inches in length and weighs an average of 14 ounces, but it has a reputation as one of the best fighting game fish.

State Prairie Grass — Big Bluestem: A law designating Big Bluestem as Illinois’ official prairie grass was signed into law in August 1989. Big Bluestem was chosen in a poll of students conducted by the state Department of Conservation. Named for its bluish purple stem, Big Bluestem is the tallest prairie grass in Illinois.

State Fossil — Tully Monster: A soft-bodied marine animal that lived 280 to 340 million years ago, the Tully Monster was designated the state fossil in 1989. An impression of the Tully Monster was discovered in 1955 by amateur archaeologist Francis J. Tully of Joliet. Since then, more than 100 specimens have been found.

State Dance — Square Dance: In 1990, a bill designating the Square Dance the official state dance was signed into law. The Square Dance, first associated with the early American settlers, has been in recorded history since 1651.

State Soil — Drummer Silty Clay Loam: A bill designating Drummer Silty Clay Loam the state soil became law in August 2001. Future Farmers of America members from Monticello High School and Chicago High School for Agricultural Sciences lobbied for the bill's passage. Rich, dark Drummer soils are found on more than 1.5 million acres in nearly half of Illinois' counties.

State Snack Food — Popcorn: Second- and third-grade students from Cunningham Elementary School in Joliet, along with their teacher Fran Hollister, saw their class project — to make popcorn the official snack food of Illinois — become law in August 2003.

State Amphibian — Eastern Tiger Salamander: Following a statewide online voting contest, a law was passed in July 2005 making the Eastern Tiger Salamander the state amphibian. The species is the largest Illinois terrestrial salamander and is found throughout the state.

State Reptile — Painted Turtle: Through the same voting contest, Illinois citizens selected the Painted Turtle as the state reptile, which also became law in July 2005. The Painted Turtle is among the world's most colorful aquatic turtles and is a familiar sight in lakes and ponds across the state.

State Fruit — Goldrush Apple: A fourth-grade class at Woodlawn Elementary School chose the Goldrush Apple as the state fruit, which became law in August 2007. The sweet-tart apple has a golden color with a bronze blush and is noted for its disease resistance and long storage life.

State Vegetable — Sweet Corn: Fourth-grade students from Chatham Elementary School proposed sweet corn as the state vegetable, which became law in 2015.

State Pie — Pumpkin Pie: A bill designating pumpkin pie as the official state pie became law in 2015. About 85 percent of consumed pumpkin in the United States comes from Illinois.

See back inside cover for color illustrations of the Illinois state symbols.

Official State Song

“Illinois”

By thy rivers gently flowing, Illinois, Illinois,
O'er thy prairies verdant growing, Illinois, Illinois,
Comes an echo on the breeze, rustling through the leafy trees,
And its mellow tones are these, Illinois, Illinois,
And its mellow tones are these, Illinois.

From a wilderness of prairies, Illinois, Illinois,
Straight thy way and never varies, Illinois, Illinois,
Till upon the inland sea, stands thy great commercial tree,
Turning all the world to thee, Illinois, Illinois,
Turning all the world to thee, Illinois.

When you heard your country calling, Illinois, Illinois,
Where the shot and shell were falling, Illinois, Illinois,
When the Southern host withdrew, pitting Gray against the Blue,
There were none more brave than you, Illinois, Illinois,
There were none more brave than you, Illinois.

Not without thy wondrous story, Illinois, Illinois,
Can be writ the nation's glory, Illinois, Illinois,
On the record of thy years, Abraham Lincoln's name appears,
Grant and Logan, and our tears, Illinois, Illinois,
Grant and Logan, and our tears, Illinois.

Music by Archibald Johnston; lyrics by Charles H. Chamberlain.

To listen to a rendition of the state song, visit www.illinois.gov.

1970 ILLINOIS CONSTITUTION

HISTORY & HIGHLIGHTS

Illinois' sixth Constitutional Convention convened in Springfield on Dec. 8, 1969. A total of 116 members — two elected from each senatorial district — met at a nonpartisan convention to revise, alter or amend the 1870 Illinois Constitution.

After nine months of in-depth study and debate, the members presented their work product to the people — a constitution they considered to be workable for 25 years, 50 years — or as in the case of the 1870 Constitution — 100 years. Features of the 1970 Illinois Constitution are highlighted below:

Bill of Rights. Preserves individual rights set out in the 1870 Constitution — freedom of speech and religion, protection against self-incrimination, etc., and guarantees freedom from discrimination on the basis of race, color, creed, national ancestry and sex in the hiring and promotion practices of an employer or in the sale or rental of property. Other provisions guarantee women the equal protection of the laws and prohibit discrimination based solely on physical or mental disabilities.

Suffrage and Elections. Lowered residency requirements, provided that registration and election laws be general and uniform and provided for a bipartisan board to supervise the administration of such laws. Reduced the majorities required for adoption of constitutional amendments and for calling a constitutional convention.

Legislative. Designated that the presiding officer of the Senate be elected from the membership. Vacancies in the General Assembly are filled by appointment as provided by law, and the appointee serves until the next general election; the person appointed is to be a member of the same political party as the member elected. Alternative methods of reapportionment are outlined in the event the General Assembly fails to redistrict itself. Most importantly, the General Assembly is required to convene annually.

Executive. Authorized agency reorganization by executive order, enabling the Governor to reassign functions or reorganize agencies directly responsible to him or her. In addition to veto power over entire pieces of legislation and specific items in appropriation bills, the Governor has the power to reduce appropriations. The Governor and Lieutenant Governor run as a team. A Comptroller replaced the Auditor of Public Accounts, and the chief state education officer became an appointive position.

Judicial. Retained the elective method of selecting judges and provided for the reclassification of circuit judges. A Judicial Inquiry Board was created to hear complaints about the official conduct of judges. The Courts Commission hears complaints filed by the Judicial Inquiry Board.

Local Government. Instituted the concept of home rule for Illinois. Major local governments were given wide authority to exercise power and perform functions relating to their affairs.

Finance. Provided for an annual, balanced executive budget, a uniform system of accounting for local governments and an Auditor General appointed by the General Assembly.

Revenue. Provided that any income tax must be at a non-graduated rate and the rate for corporations cannot exceed the rate for individuals by a ratio greater than 8 to 5. Permitted the classification of real property for tax purposes in counties with populations of more than 200,000. Abolished the personal property tax by 1979. Allowed homestead exemptions, exemptions of food, etc., from the sales tax. Required a three-fifths vote of the Legislature or voter approval for general obligation borrowing; only a simple legislative majority is required for revenue bonds.

Education. Stipulated that all persons are to be educated to the limit of their capacities and gave the state primary responsibility for financing educational institutions and services. Created a new State Board of Education with authority to appoint a chief state educational officer.

Constitutional Amendments

The Illinois Constitution was adopted in convention, Sept. 3, 1970; ratified by the people, Dec. 15, 1970; and became effective July 1, 1971. Since its adoption, 14 amendments have been approved and adopted, with the most recent one added in 2016. A brief explanation of the amended articles follows:

First Amendment — 1980 — Legislative Article (Cutback Amendment). Eliminated cumulative voting and reduced the size of the House of Representatives from 177 to 118 members. As of 1970, voters in multi-member legislative districts divided three votes between candidates for Representative, with each district electing three Representatives, no more than two of whom could be from the same party. With the 1982 effective date of the amendment, legislative districts were divided into two single-member representative districts in which voters cast a single vote for state Representative, and one senatorial district from which they cast one vote for Senator.

Second Amendment — 1980 — Revenue Article (Delinquent Tax Sales). In an effort to prevent abuse in scavenger sales by tax delinquent property owners, the minimum redemption from scavenger sales was reduced to 90 days for vacant non-farm real estate, improved residential real estate of seven or more units, and commercial and industrial real estate when at least five years of taxes are delinquent. After adoption of this amendment, the General Assembly established six months from the date of sale as the minimum redemption period for properties falling within these classes.

Third Amendment — 1982 — Bill of Rights Article (Bail and Habeas Corpus). Allows state criminal court judges to deny bail to persons accused of crimes carrying a possible life sentence. Prior to its passage, only persons accused of an offense punishable by death could be ineligible for bail.

Fourth Amendment (Amended Third Amendment) — 1986 — Bill of Rights Article (Bail and Habeas Corpus). Allows state criminal court judges to deny bail to persons accused of certain crimes when the court determines that the persons may pose a threat to the community.

Fifth Amendment — 1988 — Suffrage and Elections Article (Voting Qualifications). Reduced the voting age for every U.S. citizen voting in state elections from 21 years to 18 years and the permanent state residency requirement from six months to 30 days preceding any election.

Sixth Amendment (Amended Second Amendment) — 1990 — Revenue Article (Delinquent Tax Sales). Reduced the period of delinquent taxes to two years for the minimum six-month redemption period following tax sales on delinquent commercial, industrial, vacant non-farm and large multi-family residential properties only.

Seventh Amendment — 1992 — Bill of Rights Article (Crime Victims' Rights). Provides rights for crime victims, beginning with the right to be treated with fairness, dignity and respect for their privacy throughout the criminal justice process.

Eighth Amendment — 1994 — Bill of Rights Article (Rights After Indictment).

Changes the rights of the accused in a criminal prosecution by replacing language giving the accused the right “to meet the witnesses face to face” with language giving the accused the right “to be confronted with the witnesses against him or her.”

Ninth Amendment — 1994 — Legislative Article (Effective Dates of Laws).

Previously, any bill passed after June 30 could not take effect before July 1 of the following year unless the bill passed the Legislature by a three-fifths vote. This amendment changed the date when the three-fifths vote requirement takes effect from July 1 to June 1. As a result, any bill passed after May 31 will not take effect until June 1 of the following year unless the Legislature passes it by a three-fifths vote.

Tenth Amendment — 1998 — Judiciary Article (Retirement-Discipline). Adds two citizens appointed by the Governor to the Illinois Courts Commission. The commission, which includes one Supreme Court justice, two Appellate Court judges and two circuit judges, hears complaints filed against judges by the Judicial Inquiry Board.

Eleventh Amendment — 2010 — Suffrage and Elections Article (Governor Recall Initiative). Allows voters the right to petition for a special election to recall a Governor and for the special election of a successor Governor. Requires that at least 20 state Representatives and 10 state Senators, equally balanced from each party in each chamber, sign a notice of intent to recall the Governor before a petition can be circulated.

Twelfth Amendment — 2014 — Bill of Rights Article (Crime Victims’ Rights). Expands certain rights already granted to crime victims in Illinois and gives crime victims the ability to enforce their rights in a court of law.

Thirteenth Amendment — 2014 — Suffrage and Elections Article (Voter Discrimination). Prohibits any law that disproportionately affects the rights of eligible Illinois citizens to register to vote or cast a ballot based on the voter’s race, color, ethnicity, status as a member of a language minority, national origin, religion, sex, sexual orientation or income.

Fourteenth Amendment — 2016 — Revenue Article (Transportation Funds). Provides that revenue generated from transportation related taxes and fees shall be used exclusively for transportation related purposes.

Proposed Constitutional Conventions

Article 14 of the 1970 Illinois State Constitution mandates that voters be given the opportunity to call a constitutional convention every 20 years unless the General Assembly calls for one before that. A constitutional convention was proposed to Illinois voters in the 1988 general election but was defeated 2,727,144 to 900,109. In the November 2008 general election, voters again rejected a call for a constitutional convention. The vote was 3,062,365 against and 1,493,013 in favor.

CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS

Adopted at special election on Dec. 15, 1970.

Preamble

We, the People of the State of Illinois — grateful to Almighty God for the civil, political and religious liberty which He has permitted us to enjoy and seeking His blessing upon our endeavors — in order to provide for the health, safety and welfare of the people; maintain a representative and orderly government; eliminate poverty and inequality; assure legal, social and economic justice; provide opportunity for the fullest development of the individual; insure domestic tranquility; provide for the common defense; and secure the blessings of freedom and liberty to ourselves and our posterity — do ordain and establish this Constitution for the State of Illinois.

Article I — Bill of Rights

Section 1. Inherent and Inalienable Rights

All men are by nature free and independent and have certain inherent and inalienable rights among which are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. To secure these rights and the protection of property, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed.

Section 2. Due Process and Equal Protection

No person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law nor be denied the equal protection of the laws.

Section 3. Religious Freedom

The free exercise and enjoyment of religious profession and worship, without discrimination, shall forever be guaranteed, and no person shall be denied any civil or political right, privilege or capacity, on account of his religious opinions; but the liberty of conscience hereby secured shall not be construed to dispense with oaths or affirmations, excuse acts of licentiousness, or justify practices inconsistent with the peace or safety of the State. No person shall be required to attend or support any ministry or place of worship against his consent, nor shall any preference be given by law to any religious denomination or mode of worship.

Section 4. Freedom of Speech

All persons may speak, write and publish freely, being responsible for the abuse of that liberty. In trials for libel, both civil and criminal, the truth, when published with good motives and for justifiable ends, shall be a sufficient defense.

Section 5. Right to Assemble and Petition

The people have the right to assemble in a peaceable manner, to consult for the common good, to make known their opinions to their representatives and to apply for redress of grievances.

Section 6. Searches, Seizures, Privacy and Interceptions

The people shall have the right to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and other possessions against unreasonable searches, seizures, invasions of privacy or interceptions of communications by eavesdropping devices or other means. No warrant shall issue without probable cause, supported by affidavit particularly describing the place to be searched and the persons or things to be seized.

Section 7. Indictment and Preliminary Hearing

No person shall be held to answer for a criminal offense unless on indictment of a grand jury, except in cases in which the punishment is by fine or by imprisonment other than in the penitentiary, in cases of impeachment, and in cases arising in the militia when in actual service in time of war or public danger. The General Assembly by law may abolish the grand jury or further limit its use.

No person shall be held to answer for a crime punishable by death or by imprisonment in the penitentiary unless either the initial charge has been brought by indictment of a grand jury or the person has been given a prompt preliminary hearing to establish probable cause.

Section 8. Rights After Indictment

In criminal prosecutions, the accused shall have the right to appear and defend in person and by counsel; to demand the nature and cause of the accusation and have a copy thereof; to be confronted with the witnesses against him or her and to have process to compel the attendance of witnesses in his or her behalf; and to have a speedy public trial by an impartial jury of the county in which the offense is alleged to have been committed. *(As amended by the Eighth Amendment to the Constitution. Adopted at general election November 8, 1994.)*

Section 8.1. Crime Victims' Rights

- (a) Crime victims, as defined by law, shall have the following rights:
 - (1) The right to be treated with fairness and respect for their dignity and privacy and to be free from harassment, intimidation, and abuse throughout the criminal justice process.
 - (2) The right to notice and to a hearing before a court ruling on a request for access to any of the victim's records, information, or communications which are privileged or confidential by law.
 - (3) The right to timely notification of all court proceedings.
 - (4) The right to communicate with the prosecution.
 - (5) The right to be heard at any post-arraignment court proceeding in which a right of the victim is at issue and any court proceeding involving a post-arraignment release decision, plea, or sentencing.
 - (6) The right to be notified of the conviction, the sentence, the imprisonment, and the release of the accused.
 - (7) The right to timely disposition of the case following the arrest of the accused.
 - (8) The right to be reasonably protected from the accused throughout the criminal justice process.
 - (9) The right to have the safety of the victim and the victim's family considered in denying or fixing the amount of bail, determining whether to release the defendant, and setting conditions of release after arrest and conviction.
 - (10) The right to be present at the trial and all other court proceedings on the same basis as the accused, unless the victim is to testify and the court determines that the victim's testimony would be materially affected if the victim hears other testimony at the trial.
 - (11) The right to have present at all court proceedings, subject to the rules of evidence, an advocate and other support person of the victim's choice.
 - (12) The right to restitution.
- (b) The victim has standing to assert the rights enumerated in subsection (a) in any court exercising jurisdiction over the case. The court shall promptly rule

on a victim's request. The victim does not have party status. The accused does not have standing to assert the rights of a victim. The court shall not appoint an attorney for the victim under this Section. Nothing in this Section shall be construed to alter the powers, duties, and responsibilities of the prosecuting attorney.

- (c) The General Assembly may provide for an assessment against convicted defendants to pay for crime victims' rights.
- (d) Nothing in this Section or any law enacted under this Section creates a cause of action in equity or at law for compensation, attorney's fees, or damages against the State, a political subdivision of the State, an officer, employee, or agent of the State or of any political subdivision of the State, or an officer or employee of the court.
- (e) Nothing in this Section or any law enacted under this Section shall be construed as creating (1) a basis for vacating a conviction or (2) a ground for any relief requested by the defendant. *(As amended by the Twelfth Amendment to the Constitution. Adopted at general election November 4, 2014.)*

Section 9. Bail and Habeas Corpus

All persons shall be bailable by sufficient sureties, except for the following offenses where the proof is evident or the presumption great: capital offenses; offenses for which a sentence of life imprisonment may be imposed as a consequence of conviction; and felony offenses for which a sentence of imprisonment, without conditional and revocable release, shall be imposed by law as a consequence of conviction, when the court, after a hearing, determines that release of the offender would pose a real and present threat to the physical safety of any person. The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended except in cases of rebellion or invasion when the public safety may require it.

Any costs accruing to a unit of local government as a result of the denial of bail pursuant to the 1986 Amendment to this Section shall be reimbursed by the State to the unit of local government. *(As amended by the Fourth Amendment to the Constitution. Adopted at general election November 4, 1986.)*

Section 10. Self-Incrimination and Double Jeopardy

No person shall be compelled in a criminal case to give evidence against himself nor be twice put in jeopardy for the same offense.

Section 11. Limitation of Penalties After Conviction

All penalties shall be determined both according to the seriousness of the offense and with the objective of restoring the offender to useful citizenship. No conviction shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture of estate. No person shall be transported out of the State for an offense committed within the State.

Section 12. Right to Remedy and Justice

Every person shall find a certain remedy in the laws for all injuries and wrongs which he receives to his person, privacy, property or reputation. He shall obtain justice by law, freely, completely, and promptly.

Section 13. Trial by Jury

The right of trial by jury as heretofore enjoyed shall remain inviolate.

Section 14. Imprisonment for Debt

No person shall be imprisoned for debt unless he refuses to deliver up his estate for the benefit of his creditors as provided by law or unless there is a strong presumption of fraud. No person shall be imprisoned for failure to pay a fine in a criminal case unless he has been afforded adequate time to make payment, in installments if

necessary, and has willfully failed to make payment.

Section 15. Right of Eminent Domain

Private property shall not be taken or damaged for public use without just compensation as provided by law. Such compensation shall be determined by a jury as provided by law.

Section 16. Ex Post Facto Laws and Impairing Contracts

No ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts or making an irrevocable grant of special privileges or immunities, shall be passed.

Section 17. No Discrimination in Employment and the Sale or Rental of Property

All persons shall have the right to be free from discrimination on the basis of race, color, creed, national ancestry and sex in the hiring and promotion practices of any employer or in the sale or rental of property.

These rights are enforceable without action by the General Assembly, but the General Assembly by law may establish reasonable exemptions relating to these rights and provide additional remedies for their violation.

Section 18. No Discrimination on the Basis of Sex

The equal protection of the laws shall not be denied or abridged on account of sex by the State or its units of local government and school districts.

Section 19. No Discrimination Against the Handicapped

All persons with a physical or mental handicap shall be free from discrimination in the sale or rental of property and shall be free from discrimination unrelated to ability in the hiring and promotion practices of any employer.

Section 20. Individual Dignity

To promote individual dignity, communications that portray criminality, depravity or lack of virtue in, or that incite violence, hatred, abuse or hostility toward, a person or group of persons by reason of or by reference to religious, racial, ethnic, national or regional affiliation are condemned.

Section 21. Quartering of Soldiers

No soldier in time of peace shall be quartered in a house without the consent of the owner; nor in time of war except as provided by law.

Section 22. Right to Arms

Subject only to the police power, the right of the individual citizen to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

Section 23. Fundamental Principles

A frequent recurrence to the fundamental principles of civil government is necessary to preserve the blessings of liberty. These blessings cannot endure unless the people recognize their corresponding individual obligations and responsibilities.

Section 24. Rights Retained

The enumeration in this Constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the individual citizens of the State.

Article II — The Powers of the State

Section 1. Separation of Powers

The legislative, executive and judicial branches are separate. No branch shall exercise powers properly belonging to another.

Section 2. Powers of Government

The enumeration in this Constitution of specified powers and functions shall not be construed as a limitation of powers of state government.

Article III — Suffrage and Elections

Section 1. Voting Qualifications

Every United States Citizen who has attained the age of 18 or any other voting age required by the United States for voting in State elections and who has been a permanent resident of this State for at least 30 days next preceding any election shall have the right to vote at such election. The General Assembly by law may establish registration requirements and require permanent residence in an election district not to exceed thirty days prior to an election. The General Assembly by law may establish shorter residence requirements for voting for President and Vice President of the United States. *(As amended by the Fifth Amendment to the Constitution. Adopted at general election November 8, 1988.)*

Section 2. Voting Disqualifications

A person convicted of a felony, or otherwise under sentence in a correctional institution or jail, shall lose the right to vote, which right shall be restored not later than upon completion of his sentence.

Section 3. Election

All elections shall be free and equal.

Section 4. Election Laws

The General Assembly by law shall define permanent residence for voting purposes, insure secrecy of voting and the integrity of the election process, and facilitate registration and voting by all qualified persons. Laws governing voter registration and conduct of elections shall be general and uniform.

Section 5. Board of Elections

A State Board of Elections shall have general supervision over the administration of the registration and election laws throughout the State. The General Assembly by law shall determine the size, manner of selection and compensation of the Board. No political party shall have a majority of members of the Board.

Section 6. General Election

As used in all articles of this Constitution except Article VII, "general election" means the biennial election at which members of the General Assembly are elected. Such election shall be held on the Tuesday following the first Monday of November in even-numbered years or on such other day as provided by law.

Section 7. Initiative to Recall Governor

- (a) The recall of the Governor may be proposed by a petition signed by a number of electors equal in number to at least 15% of the total votes cast for Governor in the preceding gubernatorial election, with at least 100 signatures from each of at least 25 separate counties. A petition shall have been signed by the petitioning electors not more than 150 days after an affidavit has been filed with the State Board of Elections providing notice of intent to circulate a petition to recall the Governor. The affidavit may be filed no sooner than 6 months after the beginning of the Governor's term of office. The affidavit shall have been signed by the proponent of the recall petition, at least 20 members of the House of Representatives, and at least 10 members of the Senate, with no more than half of the signatures of members of each chamber from the same established political party.

- (b) The form of the petition, circulation, and procedure for determining the validity and sufficiency of a petition shall be as provided by law. If the petition is valid and sufficient, the State Board of Elections shall certify the petition not more than 100 days after the date the petition was filed, and the question “Shall (name) be recalled from the office of Governor?” must be submitted to the electors at a special election called by the State Board of Elections, to occur not more than 100 days after certification of the petition. A recall petition certified by the State Board of Elections may not be withdrawn and another recall petition may not be initiated against the Governor during the remainder of the current term of office. Any recall petition or recall election pending on the date of the next general election at which a candidate for Governor is elected is moot.
- (c) If a petition to recall the Governor has been filed with the State Board of Elections, a person eligible to serve as Governor may propose his or her candidacy by a petition signed by a number of electors equal in number to the requirement for petitions for an established party candidate for the office of Governor, signed by petitioning electors not more than 50 days after a recall petition has been filed with the State Board of Elections. The form of a successor election petition, circulation, and procedure for determining the validity and sufficiency of a petition shall be as provided by law. If the successor election petition is valid and sufficient, the State Board of Elections shall certify the petition not more than 100 days after the date the petition to recall the Governor was filed. Names of candidates for nomination to serve as the candidate of an established political party must be submitted to the electors at a special primary election, if necessary, called by the State Board of Elections to be held at the same time as the special election on the question of recall established under subsection (b). Names of candidates for the successor election must be submitted to the electors at a special successor election called by the State Board of Elections, to occur not more than 60 days after the date of the special primary election or on a date established by law.
- (d) The Governor is immediately removed upon certification of the recall election results if a majority of the electors voting on the question vote to recall the Governor. If the Governor is removed, then (i) an Acting Governor determined under subsection (a) of Section 6 of Article V shall serve until the Governor elected at the special successor election is qualified and (ii) the candidate who receives the highest number of votes in the special successor election is elected Governor for the balance of the term. *(As added by the Eleventh Amendment to the Constitution. Adopted at general election November 2, 2010.)*

Section 8. Voter Discrimination

No person shall be denied the right to register to vote or to cast a ballot in an election based on citizens to register to vote or cast a ballot based on race, color, ethnicity, status as a member of a language minority, national origin, religion, sex, sexual orientation, or income. *(As added by the Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution. Adopted at general election November 4, 2014.)*

Article IV — The Legislature

Section 1. Legislature — Power and Structure

The legislative power is vested in a General Assembly consisting of a Senate and a House of Representatives, elected by the electors from 59 Legislative Districts and 118 Representative Districts. *(As amended by the First Amendment to the Constitution. Adopted at general election November 4, 1980.)*

Section 2. Legislative Composition

- (a) One Senator shall be elected from each Legislative District. Immediately following each decennial redistricting, the General Assembly by law shall divide the Legislative Districts as equally as possible into three groups. Senators from one group shall be elected for terms of four years, four years and two years; Senators from the second group, for terms of four years, two years and four years; and Senators from the third group, for terms of two years, four years and four years. The Legislative Districts in each group shall be distributed substantially equally over the State.
- (b) Each Legislative District shall be divided into two Representative Districts. In 1982 and every two years thereafter one Representative shall be elected from each Representative District for a term of two years.
- (c) To be eligible to serve as a member of the General Assembly, a person must be a United States citizen, at least 21 years old, and for the two years preceding his election or appointment a resident of the district which he is to represent. In the general election following a redistricting, a candidate for the General Assembly may be elected from any district which contains a part of the district in which he resided at the time of the redistricting and reelected if a resident of the new district he represents for 18 months prior to reelection.
- (d) Within thirty days after a vacancy occurs, it shall be filled by appointment as provided by law. If the vacancy is in a Senatorial office with more than twenty-eight months remaining in the term, the appointed Senator shall serve until the next general election, at which time a Senator shall be elected to serve for the remainder of the term. If the vacancy is in a Representative office or in any other Senatorial office, the appointment shall be for the remainder of the term. An appointee to fill a vacancy shall be a member of the same political party as the person he succeeds.
- (e) No member of the General Assembly shall receive compensation as a public officer or employee from any other governmental entity for time during which he is in attendance as a member of the General Assembly.

No member of the General Assembly during the term for which he was elected or appointed shall be appointed to a public office which shall have been created or the compensation for which shall have been increased by the General Assembly during that term. *(As amended by the First Amendment to the Constitution. Adopted at general election November 4, 1980.)*

Section 3. Legislative Redistricting

- (a) Legislative Districts shall be compact, contiguous and substantially equal in population. Representative Districts shall be compact, contiguous, and substantially equal in population.
- (b) In the year following each Federal decennial census year, the General Assembly by law shall redistrict the Legislative Districts and the Representative Districts.

If no redistricting plan becomes effective by June 30 of that year, a Legislative Redistricting Commission shall be constituted not later than July 10. The Commission shall consist of eight members, no more than four of whom shall be members of the same political party.

The Speaker and Minority Leader of the House of Representatives shall each appoint to the Commission one Representative and one person who is not a member of the General Assembly. The President and Minority Leader of the Senate shall each appoint to the Commission one Senator and one person who is not a member of the General Assembly.

The members shall be certified to the Secretary of State by the appointing authorities. A vacancy on the Commission shall be filled within five days by the authority that made the original appointment. A Chairman and Vice Chairman shall be chosen by a majority of all members of the Commission.

Not later than August 10, the Commission shall file with the Secretary of State a redistricting plan approved by at least five members.

If the Commission fails to file an approved redistricting plan, the Supreme Court shall submit the names of two persons, not of the same political party, to the Secretary of State not later than September 1.

Not later than September 5, the Secretary of State publicly shall draw by random selection the name of one of the two persons to serve as the ninth member of the Commission.

Not later than October 5, the Commission shall file with the Secretary of State a redistricting plan approved by at least five members.

An approved redistricting plan filed with the Secretary of State shall be presumed valid, shall have the force and effect of law and shall be published promptly by the Secretary of State.

The Supreme Court shall have the original and exclusive jurisdiction over actions concerning redistricting the House and Senate, which shall be initiated in the name of the People of the State by the Attorney General. *(As amended by the First Amendment to the Constitution. Adopted at general election November 4, 1980.)*

Section 4. Election

Members of the General Assembly shall be elected at the general election in even-numbered years.

Section 5. Sessions

- (a) The General Assembly shall convene each year on the second Wednesday of January. The General Assembly shall be a continuous body during the term for which members of the House of Representatives are elected.
- (b) The Governor may convene the General Assembly or the Senate alone in special session by a proclamation stating the purpose of the session; and only business encompassed by such purpose, together with any impeachments or confirmation of appointments shall be transacted. Special sessions of the General Assembly may also be convened by joint proclamation of the presiding officers of both houses, issued as provided by law.
- (c) Sessions of each house of the General Assembly and meetings of committees, joint committees and legislative commissions shall be open to the public. Sessions and committee meetings of a house may be closed to the public if two-thirds of the members elected to that house determine that the public interest so requires; and meetings of joint committees and legislative commissions may be so closed if two-thirds of the members elected to each house so determine.

Section 6. Organization

- (a) A majority of the members elected to each house constitutes a quorum.
- (b) On the first day of the January session of the General Assembly in odd-numbered years, the Secretary of State shall convene the House of Representatives to elect from its membership a Speaker of the House of Representatives as presiding officer, and the Governor shall convene the Senate to elect from its membership a President of the Senate as presiding officer.
- (c) For purposes of powers of appointment conferred by this Constitution, the Minority Leader of either house is a member of the numerically strongest

political party other than the party to which the Speaker or the President belongs, as the case may be.

- (d) Each house shall determine the rules of its proceedings, judge the elections, returns and qualifications of its members and choose its officers. No member shall be expelled by either house, except by a vote of two-thirds of the members elected to that house. A member may be expelled only once for the same offense. Each house may punish by imprisonment any person, not a member, guilty of disrespect to the house by disorderly or contemptuous behavior in its presence. Imprisonment shall not extend beyond twenty-four hours at one time unless the person persists in disorderly or contemptuous behavior.

Section 7. Transaction of Business

- (a) Committees of each house, joint committees of the two houses and legislative commissions shall give reasonable public notice of meetings, including a statement of subjects to be considered.
- (b) Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings and a transcript of its debates. The journal shall be published and the transcript shall be available to the public.
- (c) Either house or any committee thereof as provided by law may compel by subpoena the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of books, records and papers.

Section 8. Passage of Bills

- (a) The enacting clause of the laws of this State shall be: "Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly."
- (b) The General Assembly shall enact laws only by bill. Bills may originate in either house, but may be amended or rejected by the other.
- (c) No bill shall become a law without the concurrence of a majority of the members elected to each house. Final passage of a bill shall be by record vote. In the Senate at the request of two members, and in the House at the request of five members, a record vote may be taken on any other occasion. A record vote is a vote by yeas and nays entered on the journal.
- (d) A bill shall be read by title on three different days in each house. A bill and each amendment thereto shall be reproduced and placed on the desk of each member before final passage.

Bills, except bills for appropriations and for the codification, revision or rearrangement of laws, shall be confined to one subject. Appropriation bills shall be limited to the subject of appropriations. A bill expressly amending a law shall set forth completely the sections amended.

The Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President of the Senate shall sign each bill that passes both houses to certify that the procedural requirements for passage have been met.

Section 9. Veto Procedure

- (a) Every bill passed by the General Assembly shall be presented to the Governor within 30 calendar days after its passage. The foregoing requirement shall be judicially enforceable. If the Governor approves the bill, he shall sign it and it shall become law.
- (b) If the Governor does not approve the bill, he shall veto it by returning it with his objections to the house in which it originated. Any bill not so returned by the Governor within 60 calendar days after it is presented to him shall become law. If recess or adjournment of the General Assembly prevents the return of

a bill, the bill and the Governor's objections shall be filed with the Secretary of State within such 60 calendar days. The Secretary of State shall return the bill and objections to the originating house promptly upon the next meeting of the same General Assembly at which the bill can be considered.

- (c) The house to which a bill is returned shall immediately enter the Governor's objections upon its journal. If within 15 calendar days after such entry that house by a record vote of three-fifths of the members elected passes the bill, it shall be delivered immediately to the second house. If within 15 calendar days after such delivery the second house by a record vote of three-fifths of the members elected passes the bill, it shall become law.
- (d) The Governor may reduce or veto any item of appropriations in a bill presented to him. Portions of a bill not reduced or vetoed shall become law. An item vetoed shall be returned to the house in which it originated and may become law in the same manner as a vetoed bill. An item reduced in amount shall be returned to the house in which it originated and may be restored to its original amount in the same manner as a vetoed bill except that the required record vote shall be a majority of the members elected to each house. If a reduced item is not so restored, it shall become law in the reduced amount.
- (e) The Governor may return a bill together with specific recommendations for change to the house in which it originated. The bill shall be considered in the same manner as a vetoed bill but the specific recommendations may be accepted by a record vote of a majority of the members elected to each house. Such bill shall be presented again to the Governor and if he certifies that such acceptance conforms to his specific recommendations, the bill shall become law. If he does not so certify, he shall return it as a vetoed bill to the house in which it originated.

Section 10. Effective Date of Laws

The General Assembly shall provide by law for a uniform effective date for laws passed prior to June 1 of a calendar year. The General Assembly may provide for a different effective date in any law passed prior to June 1. A bill passed after May 31 shall not become effective prior to June 1 of the next calendar year unless the General Assembly by the vote of three-fifths of the members elected to each house provides for an earlier effective date. *(As amended by the Ninth Amendment to the Constitution. Adopted at general election November 8, 1994.)*

Section 11. Compensation and Allowances

A member shall receive a salary and allowances as provided by law, but changes in the salary of a member shall not take effect during the term for which he has been elected.

Section 12. Legislative Immunity

Except in cases of treason, felony or breach of peace, a member shall be privileged from arrest going to, during, and returning from sessions of the General Assembly. A member shall not be held to answer before any other tribunal for any speech or debate, written or oral, in either house. These immunities shall apply to committee and legislative commission proceedings.

Section 13. Special Legislation

The General Assembly shall pass no special or local law when a general law is or can be made applicable. Whether a general law is or can be made applicable shall be a matter for judicial determination.

Section 14. Impeachment

The House of Representatives has the sole power to conduct legislative investigations to determine the existence of cause for impeachment and, by the vote of a majority of the members elected, to impeach Executive and Judicial officers. Impeachments shall be tried by the Senate. When sitting for that purpose, Senators shall be upon oath, or affirmation, to do justice according to law. If the Governor is tried, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court shall preside. No person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the Senators elected. Judgment shall not extend beyond removal from office and disqualification to hold any public office of this State. An impeached officer, whether convicted or acquitted, shall be liable to prosecution, trial, judgment and punishment according to law.

Section 15. Adjournment

- (a) When the General Assembly is in session, neither house without the consent of the other shall adjourn for more than three days or to a place other than where the two houses are sitting.
- (b) If either house certifies that a disagreement exists between the houses as to the time for adjourning a session, the Governor may adjourn the General Assembly to a time not later than the first day of the next annual session.

Article V — The Executive

Section 1. Officers

The Executive Branch shall include a Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Attorney General, Secretary of State, Comptroller and Treasurer elected by the electors of the State. They shall keep the public records and maintain a residence at the seat of government during their terms of office.

Section 2. Terms

These elected officers of the Executive Branch shall hold office for four years beginning on the second Monday of January after their election and, except in the case of the Lieutenant Governor, until their successors are qualified. They shall be elected at the general election in 1978 and every four years thereafter.

Section 3. Eligibility

To be eligible to hold the office of Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Attorney General, Secretary of State, Comptroller or Treasurer, a person must be a United States citizen, at least 25 years old, and a resident of this State for the three years preceding his election.

Section 4. Joint Election

In the general election for Governor and Lieutenant Governor, one vote shall be cast jointly for the candidates nominated by the same political party or petition. The General Assembly may provide by law for the joint nomination of candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor.

Section 5. Canvass — Contests

The election returns for executive offices shall be sealed and transmitted to the Secretary of State, or other person or body provided by law, who shall examine and consolidate the returns. The person having the highest number of votes for an office shall be declared elected. If two or more persons have an equal and the highest number of votes for an office, they shall draw lots to determine which of them shall be declared elected. Election contests shall be decided by the courts in a manner provided by law.

Section 6. Gubernatorial Succession

- (a) In the event of a vacancy, the order of succession to the office of Governor or to the position of Acting Governor shall be the Lieutenant Governor, the elected Attorney General, the elected Secretary of State, and then as provided by law.
- (b) If the Governor is unable to serve because of death, conviction on impeachment, failure to qualify, resignation or other disability, the office of Governor shall be filled by the officer next in line of succession for the remainder of the term or until the disability is removed.
- (c) Whenever the Governor determines that he may be seriously impeded in the exercise of his powers, he shall so notify the Secretary of State and the officer next in line of succession. The latter shall thereafter become Acting Governor with the duties and powers of Governor. When the Governor is prepared to resume office, he shall do so by notifying the Secretary of State and the Acting Governor.
- (d) The General Assembly by law shall specify by whom and by what procedures the ability of the Governor to serve or to resume office may be questioned and determined. The Supreme Court shall have original and exclusive jurisdiction to review such a law and any such determination and, in the absence of such a law, shall make the determination under such rules as it may adopt.

Section 7. Vacancies in Other Elective Offices

If the Attorney General, Secretary of State, Comptroller or Treasurer fails to qualify or if his office becomes vacant, the Governor shall fill the office by appointment. The appointee shall hold office until the elected officer qualifies or until a successor is elected and qualified as may be provided by law and shall not be subject to removal by the Governor. If the Lieutenant Governor fails to qualify or if his office becomes vacant, it shall remain vacant until the end of the term.

Section 8. Governor — Supreme Executive Power

The Governor shall have the supreme executive power, and shall be responsible for the faithful execution of the laws.

Section 9. Governor — Appointing Power

- (a) The Governor shall nominate and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a majority of the members elected concurring by record vote, shall appoint all officers whose election or appointment is not otherwise provided for. Any nomination not acted upon by the Senate within 60 session days after the receipt thereof shall be deemed to have received the advice and consent of the Senate. The General Assembly shall have no power to elect or appoint officers of the Executive Branch.
- (b) If, during a recess of the Senate, there is a vacancy in an office filled by appointment by the Governor by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, the Governor shall make a temporary appointment until the next meeting of the Senate, when he shall make a nomination to fill such office.
- (c) No person rejected by the Senate for an office shall, except at the Senate's request, be nominated again for that office at the same session or be appointed to that office during a recess of that Senate.

Section 10. Governor — Removals

The Governor may remove for incompetence, neglect of duty, or malfeasance in office any officer who may be appointed by the Governor.

Section 11. Governor — Agency Reorganization

The Governor, by Executive Order, may reassign functions among or reorganize executive agencies which are directly responsible to him. If such a reassignment or reorganization would contravene a statute, the Executive Order shall be delivered to the General Assembly. If the General Assembly is in annual session and if the Executive Order is delivered on or before April 1, the General Assembly shall consider the Executive Order at that annual session. If the General Assembly is not in annual session or if the Executive Order is delivered after April 1, the General Assembly shall consider the Executive Order at its next annual session, in which case the Executive Order shall be deemed to have been delivered on the first day of that annual session. Such an Executive Order shall not become effective if, within 60 calendar days after its delivery to the General Assembly, either house disapproves the Executive Order by the record vote of a majority of the members elected. An Executive Order not so disapproved shall become effective by its terms but not less than 60 calendar days after its delivery to the General Assembly.

Section 12. Governor — Pardons

The Governor may grant reprieves, commutations and pardons, after conviction, for all offenses on such terms as he thinks proper. The manner of applying therefore may be regulated by law.

Section 13. Governor — Legislative Messages

The Governor, at the beginning of each annual session of the General Assembly and at the close of his term of office, shall report to the General Assembly on the Condition of the State and recommend such measures as he deems desirable.

Section 14. Lieutenant Governor — Duties

The Lieutenant Governor shall perform the duties and exercise the powers in the Executive Branch that may be delegated to him by the Governor and that may be prescribed by law.

Section 15. Attorney General — Duties

The Attorney General shall be the legal officer of the State, and shall have the duties and powers that may be prescribed by law.

Section 16. Secretary of State — Duties

The Secretary of State shall maintain the official records of the acts of the General Assembly and such official records of the Executive Branch as provided by law. Such official records shall be available for inspection by the public. He shall keep the Great Seal of the State of Illinois and perform other duties that may be prescribed by law.

Section 17. Comptroller — Duties

The Comptroller, in accordance with law, shall maintain the State's central fiscal accounts, and order payments into and out of the funds held by the Treasurer.

Section 18. Treasurer — Duties

The Treasurer, in accordance with law, shall be responsible for the safe-keeping and investment of monies and securities deposited with him, and for their disbursement upon order of the Comptroller.

Section 19. Records — Reports

All officers of the Executive Branch shall keep accounts and shall make such reports as may be required by law. They shall provide the Governor with information relating to their respective offices, either in writing under oath, or otherwise, as the Governor may require.

Section 20. Bond

Civil officers of the Executive Branch may be required by law to give reasonable bond or other security for the faithful performance of their duties. If any officer is in default of such a requirement, his office shall be deemed vacant.

Section 21. Compensation

Officers of the Executive Branch shall be paid salaries established by law and shall receive no other compensation for their services. Changes in the salaries of these officers elected or appointed for stated terms shall not take effect during the stated terms.

Article VI — The Judiciary

Section 1. Courts

The judicial power is vested in a Supreme Court, an Appellate Court and Circuit Courts.

Section 2. Judicial Districts

The State is divided into five Judicial Districts for the selection of Supreme and Appellate Court Judges. The First Judicial District consists of Cook County. The remainder of the State shall be divided by law into four Judicial Districts of substantially equal population, each of which shall be compact and composed of contiguous counties.

Section 3. Supreme Court — Organization

The Supreme Court shall consist of seven Judges. Three shall be selected from the First Judicial District and one from each of the other Judicial Districts. Four Judges constitute a quorum and the concurrence of four is necessary for a decision. Supreme Court Judges shall select a Chief Justice from their number to serve for a term of three years.

Section 4. Supreme Court — Jurisdiction

- (a) The Supreme Court may exercise original jurisdiction in cases relating to revenue, mandamus, prohibition or habeas corpus and as may be necessary to the complete determination of any case on review.
- (b) Appeals from judgments of Circuit Courts imposing a sentence of death shall be directly to the Supreme Court as a matter of right. The Supreme Court shall provide by rule for direct appeal in other cases.
- (c) Appeals from the Appellate Court to the Supreme Court are a matter of right if a question under the Constitution of the United States or of this State arises for the first time in and as a result of the action of the Appellate Court, or if a division of the Appellate Court certifies that a case decided by it involves a question of such importance that the case should be decided by the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court may provide by rule for appeals from the Appellate Court in other cases.

Section 5. Appellate Court — Organization

The number of Appellate Judges to be selected from each Judicial District shall be provided by law. The Supreme Court shall prescribe by rule the number of Appellate divisions in each Judicial District. Each Appellate division shall have at least three Judges. Assignments to divisions shall be made by the Supreme Court. A majority of a division constitutes a quorum and the concurrence of a majority of the division is necessary for a decision. There shall be at least one division in each Judicial District and each division shall sit at times and places prescribed by rules of the Supreme Court.

Section 6. Appellate Court — Jurisdiction

Appeals from final judgments of a Circuit Court are a matter of right to the Appellate Court in the Judicial District in which the Circuit Court is located except in

cases appealable directly to the Supreme Court and except that after a trial on the merits in a criminal case, there shall be no appeal from a judgment of acquittal. The Supreme Court may provide by rule for appeals to the Appellate Court from other than final judgments of Circuit Courts. The Appellate Court may exercise original jurisdiction when necessary to the complete determination of any case on review. The Appellate Court shall have such powers of direct review of administrative action as provided by law.

Section 7. Judicial Courts

- (a) The State shall be divided into Judicial Circuits consisting of one or more counties. The First Judicial District shall constitute a Judicial Circuit. The Judicial Circuits within the other Judicial Districts shall be as provided by law. Circuits composed of more than one county shall be compact and of contiguous counties. The General Assembly by law may provide for the division of a circuit for the purpose of selection of Circuit Judges and for the selection of Circuit Judges from the circuit at large.
- (b) Each Judicial Circuit shall have one Circuit Court with such number of Circuit Judges as provided by law. Unless otherwise provided by law, there shall be at least one Circuit Judge from each county. In the First Judicial District, unless otherwise provided by law, Cook County, Chicago, and the area outside Chicago shall be separate units for the selection of Circuit Judges, with at least twelve chosen at large from the area outside Chicago and at least thirty-six chosen at large from Chicago.
- (c) Circuit Judges in each circuit shall select by secret ballot a Chief Judge from their number to serve at their pleasure. Subject to the authority of the Supreme Court, the Chief Judge shall have general administrative authority over his court, including authority to provide for divisions, general or specialized, and for appropriate times and places of holding court.

Section 8. Associate Judges

Each Circuit Court shall have such number of Associate Judges as provided by law. Associate Judges shall be appointed by the Circuit Judges in each circuit as the Supreme Court shall provide by rule. In the First Judicial District, unless otherwise provided by law, at least one-fourth of the Associate Judges shall be appointed from, and reside, outside Chicago. The Supreme Court shall provide by rule for matters to be assigned to Associate Judges.

Section 9. Circuit Courts — Jurisdiction

Circuit Courts shall have original jurisdiction of all justiciable matters except when the Supreme Court has original and exclusive jurisdiction relating to redistricting of the General Assembly and to the ability of the Governor to serve or resume office. Circuit Courts shall have such power to review administrative action as provided by law.

Section 10. Terms of Office

The terms of office of Supreme and Appellate Court Judges shall be ten years; of Circuit Judges, six years; and of Associate Judges, four years.

Section 11. Eligibility for Office

No person shall be eligible to be a Judge or Associate Judge unless he is a United States citizen, a licensed attorney-at-law of this State, and a resident of the unit which selects him. No change in the boundaries of a unit shall affect the tenure in office of a Judge or Associate Judge incumbent at the time of such change.

Section 12. Election and Retention

- (a) Supreme, Appellate and Circuit Judges shall be nominated at primary elections

or by petition. Judges shall be elected at general or judicial elections as the General Assembly shall provide by law. A person eligible for the office of Judge may cause his name to appear on the ballot as a candidate for Judge at the primary and at the general or judicial elections by submitting petitions. The General Assembly shall prescribe by law the requirements for petitions.

- (b) The office of a Judge shall be vacant upon his death, resignation, retirement, removal, or upon the conclusion of his term without retention in office. Whenever an additional Appellate or Circuit Judge is authorized by law, the office shall be filled in the manner provided for filling a vacancy in that office.
- (c) A vacancy occurring in the office of Supreme, Appellate or Circuit Judge shall be filled as the General Assembly may provide by law. In the absence of a law, vacancies may be filled by appointment by the Supreme Court. A person appointed to fill a vacancy 60 or more days prior to the next primary election to nominate Judges shall serve until the vacancy is filled for a term at the next general or judicial election. A person appointed to fill a vacancy less than 60 days prior to the next primary election to nominate Judges shall serve until the vacancy is filled at the second general or judicial election following such appointment.
- (d) Not less than six months before the general election preceding the expiration of his term of office, a Supreme, Appellate or Circuit Judge who has been elected to that office may file in the office of the Secretary of State a declaration of candidacy to succeed himself. The Secretary of State, not less than 63 days before the election, shall certify the Judge's candidacy to the proper election officials. The names of Judges seeking retention shall be submitted to the electors, separately and without party designation, on the sole question whether each Judge shall be retained in office for another term. The retention elections shall be conducted at general elections in the appropriate Judicial District, for Supreme and Appellate Judges, and in the circuit for Circuit Judges. The affirmative vote of three-fifths of the electors voting on the question shall elect the Judge to the office for a term commencing on the first Monday in December following his election.
- (e) A law reducing the number of Appellate or Circuit Judges shall be without prejudice to the right of the Judges affected to seek retention in office. A reduction shall become effective when a vacancy occurs in the affected unit.

Section 13. Prohibited Activities

- (a) The Supreme Court shall adopt rules of conduct for Judges and Associate Judges.
- (b) Judges and Associate Judges shall devote full time to judicial duties. They shall not practice law, hold a position of profit, hold office under the United States or this State or unit of local government or school district or in a political party. Service in the State militia or armed forces of the United States for periods of time permitted by rule of the Supreme Court shall not disqualify a person from serving as a Judge or Associate Judge.

Section 14. Judicial Salaries and Expenses — Fee Officers Eliminated

Judges shall receive salaries provided by law which shall not be diminished to take effect during their terms of office. All salaries and such expenses as may be provided by law shall be paid by the State, except that Appellate, Circuit and Associate Judges shall receive such additional compensation from counties within their district or circuit as may be provided by law. There shall be no fee officers in the judicial system.

Section 15. Retirement — Discipline

- (a) The General Assembly may provide by law for the retirement of Judges and Associate Judges at a prescribed age. Any retired Judge or Associate Judge, with his or her consent may be assigned by the Supreme Court to judicial service for which he or she shall receive the applicable compensation in lieu of retirement benefits. A retired Associate Judge may be assigned only as an Associate Judge.
- (b) A Judicial Inquiry Board is created. The Supreme Court shall select two Circuit Judges as members and the Governor shall appoint four persons who are not lawyers and three lawyers as members of the Board. No more than two of the lawyers and two of the non-lawyers appointed by the Governor shall be members of the same political party. The terms of Board members shall be four years. A vacancy on the Board shall be filled for a full term in the manner the original appointment was made. No member may serve on the Board more than eight years.
- (c) The Board shall be convened permanently, with authority to conduct investigations, receive or initiate complaints concerning a Judge or Associate Judge, and file complaints with the Courts Commission. The Board shall not file a complaint unless five members believe that a reasonable basis exists (1) to charge the Judge or Associate Judge with willful misconduct in office, persistent failure to perform his duties, or other conduct that is prejudicial to the administration of justice or that brings the judicial office into disrepute, or (2) to charge that the Judge or Associate Judge is physically or mentally unable to perform his duties. All proceedings of the Board shall be confidential except the filing of a complaint with the Courts Commission. The Board shall prosecute the complaint.
- (d) The Board shall adopt rules governing its procedures. It shall have subpoena power and authority to appoint and direct its staff. Members of the Board who are not Judges shall receive per diem compensation and necessary expenses; members who are Judges shall receive necessary expenses only. The General Assembly by law shall appropriate funds for the operation of the Board.
- (e) An independent Courts Commission is created consisting of one Supreme Court Judge selected by that Court as a member and one as an alternate, two Appellate Court Judges selected by that Court as members and three as alternates, two Circuit Judges selected by the Supreme Court as members and three as alternates, and two citizens selected by the Governor as members and two as alternates. Members and alternates who are Appellate Court Judges must each be from a different Judicial District. Members and alternates who are Circuit Judges must each be from a different Judicial District. Members and alternates of the Commission shall not be members of the Judicial Inquiry Board. The members of the Commission shall select a chairperson to serve a two-year term.

The Commission shall be convened permanently to hear complaints filed by the Judicial Inquiry Board. The Commission shall have authority after notice and public hearing, (1) to remove from office, suspend without pay, censure or reprimand a Judge or Associate Judge for willful misconduct in Office, persistent failure to perform his or her duties, or other conduct that is prejudicial to the administration of justice or that brings the judicial office into disrepute, or (2) to suspend, with or without pay, or retire a Judge or Associate Judge who is physically or mentally unable to perform his or her duties.
- (f) The concurrence of four members of the Commission shall be necessary for a decision. The decision of the Commission shall be final.

- (g) The Commission shall adopt comprehensive rules to ensure that its procedures are fair and appropriate. These rules and any amendments shall be public and filed with the Secretary of State at least 30 days before becoming effective.
- (h) A member of the Commission shall disqualify himself or herself, or the other members of the Commission shall disqualify a member, with respect to any proceeding in which disqualification or recusal would be required of a Judge under rules of the Supreme Court, under rules of the Commission, or by law.

If a Supreme Court Judge is the subject of a proceeding, then there shall be no Supreme Court Judge sitting as a member of the Commission with respect to that proceeding. Instead, an alternate Appellate Court Judge not from the same Judicial District as the subject Supreme Court Judge shall replace the subject Supreme Court Judge. If a member who is an Appellate Court Judge is the subject of a proceeding, then an alternate Appellate Court Judge shall replace the subject Appellate Court Judge. If an Appellate Court Judge who is not a member is the subject of a proceeding and an Appellate Court Judge from the same Judicial District is a member, then an alternate Appellate Court Judge shall replace that member. If a member who is a Circuit Judge is the subject of a proceeding, then an alternate Circuit Judge shall replace the subject Circuit Judge. If a Circuit Judge who is not a member is the subject of a proceeding and a Circuit Judge from the same Judicial District is a member, then an alternate Circuit Judge shall replace that member.

If a member of the Commission is disqualified under this Section with respect to any proceeding, that member shall be replaced by an alternate on a rotating basis in a manner provided by rule of the Commission. The alternate shall act as member of the Commission with respect to that proceeding only.

- (i) The Commission shall have power to issue subpoenas.
- (j) Members and alternates of the Commission who are not Judges shall receive per diem compensation and necessary expenses; members and alternates who are Judges shall receive necessary expenses only. The General Assembly shall provide by law for the expenses and compensation of the Commission. *(As amended by the Tenth Amendment to the Constitution. Adopted at general election November 3, 1998.)*

Section 16. Administration

General administrative and supervisory authority over all courts is vested in the Supreme Court and shall be exercised by the Chief Justice in accordance with its rules. The Supreme Court shall appoint an administrative director and staff, who shall serve at its pleasure, to assist the Chief Justice in his duties. The Supreme Court may assign a Judge temporarily to any court and an Associate Judge to serve temporarily as an Associate Judge on any Circuit Court. The Supreme Court shall provide by rule for expeditious and inexpensive appeals.

Section 17. Judicial Conference

The Supreme Court shall provide by rule for an annual judicial conference to consider the work of the courts and to suggest improvements in the administration of justice and shall report thereon annually in writing to the General Assembly not later than January 31.

Section 18. Clerks of Courts

- (a) The Supreme Court and the Appellate Court Judges of each Judicial District, respectively, shall appoint a clerk and other non-judicial officers for their Court or District.

- (b) The General Assembly shall provide by law for the election, or for the appointment by Circuit Judges, of clerks and other non-judicial officers of the Circuit Courts and for their terms of office and removal for cause.
- (c) The salaries of clerks and other non-judicial officers shall be as provided by law.

Section 19. State's Attorneys — Selection, Salary

A State's Attorney shall be elected in each county in 1972 and every fourth year thereafter for a four year term. One State's Attorney may be elected to serve two or more counties if the governing boards of such counties so provide and a majority of the electors of each county voting on the issue approve. A person shall not be eligible for the office of State's Attorney unless he is a United States citizen and a licensed attorney-at-law of this State. His salary shall be provided by law.

Article VII — Local Government

Section 1. Municipalities and Units of Local Government

"Municipalities" means cities, villages and incorporated towns. "Units of local government" means counties, municipalities, townships, special districts, and units, designated as units of local government by law, which exercise limited governmental powers or powers in respect to limited governmental subjects, but does not include school districts.

Section 2. County Territory, Boundaries and Seats

- (a) The General Assembly shall provide by law for the formation, consolidation, merger, division, and dissolution of counties, and for the transfer of territory between counties.
- (b) County boundaries shall not be changed unless approved by referendum in each county affected.
- (c) County seats shall not be changed unless approved by three-fifths of those voting on the question in a county-wide referendum.

Section 3. County Boards

- (a) A county board shall be elected in each county. The number of members of the county board shall be fixed by ordinance in each county within limitations provided by law.
- (b) The General Assembly by law shall provide methods available to all counties for the election of county board members. No county, other than Cook County, may change its method of electing board members except as approved by county-wide referendum.
- (c) Members of the Cook County Board shall be elected from two districts, Chicago and that part of Cook County outside Chicago, unless (1) a different method of election is approved by a majority of votes cast in each of the two districts in a county-wide referendum or (2) the Cook County Board by ordinance divides the county into single member districts from which members of the County Board resident in each district are elected. If a different method of election is adopted pursuant to option (1) the method of election may thereafter be altered only pursuant to option (2) or by county-wide referendum. A different method of election may be adopted pursuant to option (2) only once and the method of election may thereafter be altered only by county-wide referendum.

Section 4. County Officers

- (a) Any county may elect a chief executive officer as provided by law. He shall have those duties and powers provided by law and those provided by county ordinance.

- (b) The President of the Cook County Board shall be elected from the County at large and shall be the chief executive officer of the County. If authorized by county ordinance, a person seeking election as President of the Cook County Board may also seek election as a member of the Board.
- (c) Each county shall elect a sheriff, county clerk and treasurer and may elect or appoint a coroner, recorder, assessor, auditor and such other officers as provided by law or by county ordinance. Except as changed pursuant to this Section, elected county officers shall be elected for terms of four years at general elections as provided by law. Any office may be created or eliminated and the terms of office and manner of selection changed by county-wide referendum. Offices other than sheriff, county clerk and treasurer may be eliminated and the terms of office and manner of selection changed by law. Offices other than sheriff, county clerk, treasurer, coroner, recorder, assessor and auditor may be eliminated and the terms of office and manner of selection changed by county ordinance.
- (d) County officers shall have those duties, powers and functions provided by law and those provided by county ordinance. County officers shall have the duties, powers or functions derived from common law or historical precedent unless altered by law or county ordinance.
- (e) The county treasurer or the person designated to perform his functions may act as treasurer of any unit of local government and any school district in his county when requested by any such unit or school district and shall so act when required to do so by law.

Section 5. Townships

The General Assembly shall provide by law for the formation of townships in any county when approved by county-wide referendum. Townships may be consolidated or merged, and one or more townships may be dissolved or divided, when approved by referendum in each township affected. All townships in a county may be dissolved when approved by a referendum in the total area in which township officers are elected.

Section 6. Powers of Home Rule Units

- (a) A County which has a chief executive officer elected by the electors of the county and any municipality which has a population of more than 25,000 are home rule units. Other municipalities may elect by referendum to become home rule units. Except as limited by this Section, a home rule unit may exercise any power and perform any function pertaining to its government and affairs including, but not limited to, the power to regulate for the protection of the public health, safety, morals and welfare; to license; to tax; and to incur debt.
- (b) A home rule unit by referendum may elect not to be a home rule unit.
- (c) If a home rule county ordinance conflicts with an ordinance of a municipality, the municipal ordinance shall prevail within its jurisdiction.
- (d) A home rule unit does not have the power (1) to incur debt payable from ad valorem property tax receipts maturing more than 40 years from the time it is incurred or (2) to define and provide for the punishment of a felony.
- (e) A home rule unit shall have only the power that the General Assembly may provide by law (1) to punish by imprisonment for more than six months or (2) to license for revenue or impose taxes upon or measured by income or earnings or upon occupations.
- (f) A home rule unit shall have the power subject to approval by referendum to

adopt, alter or repeal a form of government provided by law, except that the form of government of Cook County shall be subject to the provisions of Section 3 of this Article. A home rule municipality shall have the power to provide for its officers, their manner of selection and terms of office only as approved by referendum or as otherwise authorized by law. A home rule county shall have the power to provide for its officers, their manner of selection and terms of office in the manner set forth in Section 4 of this Article.

- (g) The General Assembly by a law approved by the vote of three-fifths of the members elected to each house may deny or limit the power to tax and any other power or function of a home rule unit not exercised or performed by the State other than a power or function specified in subsection (l) of this section.
- (h) The General Assembly may provide specifically by law for the exclusive exercise by the State of any power or function of a home rule unit other than a taxing power or a power or function specified in subsection (l) of this Section.
- (i) Home rule units may exercise and perform concurrently with the State any power or function of a home rule unit to the extent that the General Assembly by law does not specifically limit the concurrent exercise or specifically declare the State's exercise to be exclusive.
- (j) The General Assembly may limit by law the amount of debt which home rule counties may incur and may limit by law approved by three-fifths of the members elected to each house the amount of debt, other than debt payable from ad valorem property tax receipts, which home rule municipalities may incur.
- (k) The General Assembly may limit by law the amount and require referendum approval of debt to be incurred by home rule municipalities, payable from ad valorem property tax receipts, only in excess of the following percentages of the assessed value of its taxable property: (1) if its population is 500,000 or more, an aggregate of three percent; (2) if its population is more than 25,000 and less than 500,000, an aggregate of one percent; and (3) if its population is 25,000 or less, an aggregate of one-half percent. Indebtedness which is outstanding on the effective date of this Constitution or which is thereafter approved by referendum or assumed from another unit of local government shall not be included in the foregoing percentage amounts.
- (l) The General Assembly may not deny or limit the power of home rule units (1) to make local improvements by special assessment and to exercise this power jointly with other counties and municipalities, and other classes of units of local government having that power on the effective date of this Constitution unless that power is subsequently denied by law to any such other units of local government or (2) to levy or impose additional taxes upon areas within their boundaries in the manner provided by law for the provision of special services to those areas and for the payment of debt incurred in order to provide those special services.
- (m) Powers and functions of home rule units shall be construed liberally.

Section 7. Counties and Municipalities Other Than Home Rule Units

Counties and municipalities which are not home rule units shall have only powers granted to them by law and the powers (1) to make local improvements by special assessment and to exercise this power jointly with other counties and municipalities, and other classes of units of local government having that power on the effective date of this Constitution unless that power is subsequently denied by law to any such other units of local government; (2) by referendum, to adopt, alter or repeal their forms of

government provided by law; (3) in the case of municipalities, to provide by referendum for their officers, manner of selection and terms of office; (4) in the case of counties, to provide for their officers, manner of selection and terms of office as provided in Section 4 of this Article; (5) to incur debt except as limited by law and except that debt payable from ad valorem property tax receipts shall mature within 40 years from the time it is incurred; and (6) to levy or impose additional taxes upon areas within their boundaries in the manner provided by law for the provision of special services to those areas and for the payment of debt incurred in order to provide those special services.

Section 8. Powers and Officers of School Districts and Units of Local Government Other Than Counties and Municipalities

Townships, school districts, special districts and units, designated by law as units of local government, which exercise limited governmental powers or powers in respect to limited governmental subjects shall have only powers granted by law. No law shall grant the power (1) to any of the foregoing units to incur debt payable from ad valorem property tax receipts maturing more than 40 years from the time it is incurred, or (2) to make improvements by special assessments to any of the foregoing classes of units which do not have that power on the effective date of this Constitution. The General Assembly shall provide by law for the selection of officers of the foregoing units, but the officers shall not be appointed by any person in the Judicial Branch.

Section 9. Salaries and Fees

- (a) Compensation of officers and employees and the office expenses of units of local government shall not be paid from fees collected. Fees may be collected as provided by law and by ordinance and shall be deposited upon receipt with the treasurer of the unit. Fees shall not be based upon funds disbursed or collected, nor upon the levy or extension of taxes.
- (b) An increase or decrease in the salary of an elected officer of any unit of local government shall not take effect during the term for which that officer is elected.

Section 10. Intergovernmental Cooperation

- (a) Units of local government and school districts may contract or otherwise associate among themselves, with the State, with other states and their units of local government and school districts, and with the United States to obtain or share services and to exercise, combine, or transfer any power or function, in any manner not prohibited by law or by ordinance. Units of local government and school districts may contract and otherwise associate with individuals, associations, and corporations in any manner not prohibited by law or by ordinance. Participating units of government may use their credit, revenues, and other resources to pay costs and to service debt related to intergovernmental activities.
- (b) Officers and employees of units of local government and school districts may participate in intergovernmental activities authorized by their units of government without relinquishing their offices or positions.
- (c) The State shall encourage intergovernmental cooperation and use its technical and financial resources to assist intergovernmental activities.

Section 11. Initiative and Referendum

- (a) Proposals for actions which are authorized by this Article or by law and which require approval by referendum may be initiated and submitted to the electors by resolution of the governing board of a unit of local government or by petition of electors in the manner provided by law.
- (b) Referenda required by this Article shall be held at general elections, except as otherwise provided by law. Questions submitted to referendum shall be

adopted if approved by a majority of those voting on the question unless a different requirement is specified in this Article.

Section 12. Implementation of Governmental Changes

The General Assembly shall provide by law for the transfer of assets, powers and functions, and for the payment of outstanding debt in connection with the formation, consolidation, merger, division, dissolution and change in the boundaries of units of local government.

Article VIII — Finance

Section 1. General Provisions

- (a) Public funds, property or credit shall be used only for public purposes.
- (b) The State, units of local government and school districts shall incur obligations for payment or make payments from public funds only as authorized by law or ordinance.
- (c) Reports and records of the obligation, receipt and use of public funds of the State, units of local government and school districts are public records available for inspection by the public according to law.

Section 2. State Finance

- (a) The Governor shall prepare and submit to the General Assembly, at a time prescribed by law, a State budget for the ensuing fiscal year. The budget shall set forth the estimated balance of funds available for appropriation at the beginning of the fiscal year, the estimated receipts, and a plan for expenditures and obligations during the fiscal year of every department, authority, public corporation and quasi-public corporation of the State, every State college and university, and every other public agency created by the State, but not of units of local government or school districts. The budget shall also set forth the indebtedness and contingent liabilities of the State and such other information as may be required by law. Proposed expenditures shall not exceed funds estimated to be available for the fiscal year as shown in the budget.
- (b) The General Assembly by law shall make appropriations for all expenditures of public funds by the State. Appropriations for a fiscal year shall not exceed funds estimated by the General Assembly to be available during that year.

Section 3. State Audit and Auditor General

- (a) The General Assembly shall provide by law for the audit of the obligation, receipt and use of public funds of the State. The General Assembly, by a vote of three-fifths of the members elected to each house, shall appoint an Auditor General and may remove him for cause by a similar vote. The Auditor General shall serve for a term of ten years. His compensation shall be established by law and shall not be diminished, but may be increased, to take effect during his term.
- (b) The Auditor General shall conduct the audit of public funds of the State. He shall make additional reports and investigations as directed by the General Assembly. He shall report his findings and recommendations to the General Assembly and to the Governor.

Section 4. Systems of Accounting, Auditing and Reporting

The General Assembly by law shall provide systems of accounting, auditing and reporting of the obligation, receipt and use of public funds. These systems shall be used by all units of local government and school districts.

Article IX — Revenue

Section 1. State Revenue Power

The General Assembly has the exclusive power to raise revenue by law except as limited or otherwise provided in this Constitution. The power of taxation shall not be surrendered, suspended, or contracted away.

Section 2. Non-Property Taxes — Classification, Exemptions, Deductions, Allowances and Credits

In any law classifying the subjects or objects of non-property taxes or fees, the classes shall be reasonable and the subjects and objects within each class shall be taxed uniformly. Exemptions, deductions, credits, refunds and other allowances shall be reasonable.

Section 3. Limitations on Income Taxation

- (a) A tax on or measured by income shall be at a non-graduated rate. At any one time there may be no more than one such tax imposed by the State for State purposes on individuals and one such tax so imposed on corporations. In any such tax imposed upon corporations the rate shall not exceed the rate imposed on individuals by more than a ratio of 8 to 5.
- (b) Laws imposing taxes on or measured by income may adopt by reference provisions of the laws and regulations of the United States, as they then exist or thereafter may be changed, for the purpose of arriving at the amount of income upon which the tax is imposed.

Section 4. Real Property Taxation

- (a) Except as otherwise provided in this Section, taxes upon real property shall be levied uniformly by valuation ascertained as the General Assembly shall provide by law.
- (b) Subject to such limitations as the General Assembly may hereafter prescribe by law, counties with a population of more than 200,000 may classify or continue to classify real property for purposes of taxation. Any such classification shall be reasonable and assessments shall be uniform within each class. The level of assessment or rate of tax of the highest class in a county shall not exceed two and one-half times the level of assessment or rate of tax of the lowest class in that county. Real property used in farming in a county shall not be assessed at a higher level of assessment than single family residential real property in that county.
- (c) Any depreciation in the value of real estate occasioned by a public easement may be deducted in assessing such property.

Section 5. Personal Property Taxation

- (a) The General Assembly by law may classify personal property for purposes of taxation by valuation, abolish such taxes on any or all classes and authorize the levy of taxes in lieu of the taxation of personal property by valuation.
- (b) Any ad valorem personal property tax abolished on or before the effective date of this Constitution shall not be reinstated.
- (c) On or before January 1, 1979, the General Assembly by law shall abolish all ad valorem personal property taxes and concurrently therewith and thereafter shall replace all revenue lost by units of local government and school districts as a result of the abolition of ad valorem personal property taxes subsequent to January 2, 1971. Such revenue shall be replaced by imposing statewide taxes, other than ad valorem taxes on real estate, solely on those classes relieved

of the burden of paying ad valorem personal property taxes because of the abolition of such taxes subsequent to January 2, 1971. If any taxes imposed for such replacement purposes are taxes on or measured by income, such replacement taxes shall not be considered for purposes of the limitations of one tax and the ratio of 8 to 5 set forth in Section 3 (a) of this Article.

Section 6. Exemptions from Property Taxation

The General Assembly by law may exempt from taxation only the property of the State, units of local government and school districts and property used exclusively for agricultural and horticultural societies, and for school, religious, cemetery and charitable purposes. The General Assembly by law may grant homestead exemptions or rent credits.

Section 7. Overlapping Taxing Districts

The General Assembly may provide by law for fair apportionment of the burden of taxation of property situated in taxing districts that lie in more than one county.

Section 8. Tax Sales

- (a) Real property shall not be sold for the nonpayment of taxes or special assessments without judicial proceedings.
- (b) The right of redemption from all sales of real estate for the nonpayment of taxes or special assessments, except as provided in subsections (c) and (d), shall exist in favor of owners and persons interested in such real estate for not less than 2 years following such sales.
- (c) The right of redemption from the sale for nonpayment of taxes or special assessments of a parcel of real estate which: (1) is vacant non-farm real estate or (2) contains an improvement consisting of a structure or structures each of which contains 7 or more residential units or (3) is commercial or industrial property; shall exist in favor of owners and persons interested in such real estate for not less than one year following such sales.
- (d) The right of redemption from the sale for nonpayment of taxes or special assessments of a parcel real estate which: (1) is vacant non-farm real estate or (2) contains an improvement consisting of a structure or structures each of which contains 7 or more residential units or (3) is commercial or industrial property; and upon which all or a part of the general taxes for each of 2 or more years are delinquent shall exist in favor of owners and persons interested in such real estate for not less than 6 months following such sales.
- (e) Owners, occupants and parties interested shall be given reasonable notice of the sale and the date of expiration of the period of redemption as the General Assembly provides by law. *(As amended by the Sixth Amendment to the Constitution. Adopted at general election November 6, 1990.)*

Section 9. State Debt

- (a) No State debt shall be incurred except as provided in this Section. For the purpose of this Section, "State debt" means bonds or other evidences of indebtedness which are secured by the full faith and credit of the State or are required to be repaid, directly or indirectly, from tax revenue and which are incurred by the State, any department, authority, public corporation or quasi-public corporation of the State, any State college or university, or any other public agency created by the State, but not by units of local government, or school districts.
- (b) State debt for specific purposes may be incurred or the payment of State or other debt guaranteed in such amounts as may be provided either in a law passed by the vote of three-fifths of the members elected to each house of the

General Assembly or in a law approved by a majority of the electors voting on the question at the next general election following passage. Any law providing for the incurring or guaranteeing of debt shall set forth the specific purposes and the manner of repayment.

- (c) State debt in anticipation of revenues to be collected in a fiscal year may be incurred by law in an amount not exceeding 5% of the State's appropriations for that fiscal year. Such debt shall be retired from the revenues realized in that fiscal year.
- (d) State debt may be incurred by law in an amount not exceeding 15% of the State's appropriations for that fiscal year to meet deficits caused by emergencies or failures of revenue. Such law shall provide that the debt be repaid within one year of the date it is incurred.
- (e) State debt may be incurred by law to refund outstanding State debt if the refunding debt matures within the term of the outstanding State debt.
- (f) The State, departments, authorities, public corporations and quasi-public corporations of the State, the State colleges and universities and other public agencies created by the State, may issue bonds or other evidences of indebtedness which are not secured by the full faith and credit or tax revenue of the State nor required to be repaid, directly or indirectly, from tax revenue, for such purposes and in such amounts as may be authorized by law.

Section 10. Revenue Article Not Limited

This Article is not qualified or limited by the provisions of Article VII of this Constitution concerning the size of the majorities in the General Assembly necessary to deny or limit the power to tax granted to units of local government.

Section 11. Transportation Funds

- (a) No moneys, including bond proceeds, derived from taxes, fees, excises, or license taxes relating to registration, title, or operation or use of vehicles, or related to the use of highways, roads, streets, bridges, mass transit, intercity passenger rail, ports, airports, or to fuels used for propelling vehicles, or derived from taxes, fees, excises, or license taxes relating to any other transportation infrastructure or transportation operation, shall be expended for purposes other than as provided in subsections (b) and (c).
- (b) Transportation funds may be expended for the following: the costs of administering laws related to vehicles and transportation, including statutory refunds and adjustments provided in those laws; payment of highway obligations; costs for construction, reconstruction, maintenance, repair, and betterment of highways, roads, streets, bridges, mass transit, intercity passenger rail, ports, airports, or other forms of transportation; and other statutory highway purposes. Transportation funds may also be expended for the State or local share of highway funds to match federal aid highway funds, and expenses of grade separation of highways and railroad crossings, including protection of at-grade highways and railroad crossings, and, with respect to local governments, other transportation purposes as authorized by law.
- (c) The costs of administering laws related to vehicles and transportation shall be limited to direct program expenses related to the following: the enforcement of traffic, railroad, and motor carrier laws; the safety of highways, roads, streets, bridges, mass transit, intercity passenger rail, ports, or airports; and the construction, reconstruction, improvement, repair, maintenance, operation, and administration of highways, under any related

provisions of law or any purpose related or incident to, including grade separation of highways and railroad crossings. The limitations to the costs of administering laws related to vehicles and transportation under this subsection (c) shall also include direct program expenses related to workers' compensation claims for death or injury of employees of the State's transportation agency; the acquisition of land and the erection of buildings for highway purposes, including the acquisition of highway rights-of-way or for investigations to determine the reasonable anticipated future highway needs; and the making of surveys, plans, specifications, and estimates for the construction and maintenance of flight strips and highways. The expenses related to the construction and maintenance of flight strips and highways under this subsection (c) are for the purpose of providing access to military and naval reservations, defense-industries, defense-industry sites, and sources of raw materials, including the replacement of existing highways and highway connections shut off from general use at military and naval reservations, defense-industries, and defense-industry sites, or the purchase of rights-of-way.

- (d) None of the revenues described in subsection (a) of this Section shall, by transfer, offset, or otherwise, be diverted to any purpose other than those described in subsections (b) and (c) of this Section.
- (e) If the General Assembly appropriates funds for a mode of transportation not described in this Section, the General Assembly must provide for a dedicated source of funding.
- (f) Federal funds may be spent for any purposes authorized by federal law. *(As added by the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution. Amended at general election November 8, 2016.)*

Article X — Education

Section 1. Goal — Free Schools

A fundamental goal of the People of the State is the educational development of all persons to the limits of their capacities.

The State shall provide for an efficient system of high quality public educational institutions and services. Education in public schools through the secondary level shall be free. There may be such other free education as the General Assembly provides by law.

The State has the primary responsibility for financing the system of public education.

Section 2. State Board of Education — Chief State Educational Officer

- (a) There is created a State Board of Education to be elected or selected on a regional basis. The number of members, their qualifications, terms of office and manner of election or selection shall be provided by law. The Board, except as limited by law, may establish goals, determine policies, provide for planning and evaluating education programs and recommend financing. The Board shall have such other duties and powers as provided by law.
- (b) The State Board of Education shall appoint a chief state educational officer.

Section 3. Public Funds for Sectarian Purposes Forbidden

Neither the General Assembly nor any county, city, town, township, school district, or other public corporation, shall ever make any appropriation or pay from any public fund whatever, anything in aid of any church or sectarian purpose, or to help support or sustain any school, academy, seminary, college, university or other literary or scientific institution, controlled by any church or sectarian denomination whatever; nor shall any

grant or donation of land, money, or other personal property ever be made by the State, or any such public corporation, to any church, or for any sectarian purpose.

Article XI — Environment

Section 1. Public Policy — Legislative Responsibility

The public policy of the State and the duty of each person is to provide and maintain a healthful environment for the benefit of this and future generations. The General Assembly shall provide by law for the implementation and enforcement of this public policy.

Section 2. Rights of Individuals

Each person has the right to a healthful environment. Each person may enforce this right against any party, governmental or private, through appropriate legal proceedings subject to reasonable limitation and regulation as the General Assembly may provide by law.

Article XII — Militia

Section 1. Membership

The State militia consists of all able-bodied persons residing in the State except those exempted by law.

Section 2. Subordination of Military Power

The military shall be in strict subordination to the civil power.

Section 3. Organization, Equipment and Discipline

The General Assembly shall provide by law for the organization, equipment and discipline of the militia in conformity with the laws governing the armed forces of the United States.

Section 4. Commander-in-Chief and Officers

- (a) The Governor is commander-in-chief of the organized militia, except when they are in the service of the United States. He may call them out to enforce the laws, suppress insurrection or repel invasion.
- (b) The Governor shall commission militia officers who shall hold their commissions for such time as may be provided by law.

Section 5. Privilege from Arrests

Except in cases of treason, felony or breach of peace, persons going to, returning from or on militia duty are privileged from arrest.

Article XIII — General Provisions

Section 1. Disqualification for Public Office

A person convicted of a felony, bribery, perjury or other infamous crime shall be ineligible to hold an office created by this Constitution. Eligibility may be restored as provided by law.

Section 2. Statement of Economic Interests

All candidates for or holders of state offices and all members of a Commission or Board created by this Constitution shall file a verified statement of their economic interests, as provided by law. The General Assembly by law may impose a similar requirement upon candidates for, or holders of, offices in units of local government and school

districts. Statements shall be filed annually with the Secretary of State and shall be available for inspection by the public. The General Assembly by law shall prescribe a reasonable time for filing the statement. Failure to file a statement within the time prescribed shall result in ineligibility for, or forfeiture of, office. This Section shall not be construed as limiting the authority of any branch of government to establish and enforce ethical standards for that branch.

Section 3. Oath or Affirmation of Office

Each prospective holder of a State office or other State position created by this Constitution, before taking office, shall take and subscribe to the following oath or affirmation:

“I do solemnly swear (affirm) that I will support the Constitution of the United States, and the Constitution of the State of Illinois, and that I will faithfully discharge the duties of the office of..... to the best of my ability.”

Section 4. Sovereign Immunity Abolished

Except as the General Assembly may provide by law, sovereign immunity in this State is abolished.

Section 5. Pension and Retirement Rights

Membership in any pension or retirement system of the State, any unit of local government or school district, or any agency or instrumentality thereof, shall be an enforceable contractual relationship, the benefits of which shall not be diminished or impaired.

Section 6. Corporations

Corporate charters shall be granted, amended, dissolved, or extended only pursuant to general laws.

Section 7. Public Transportation

Public transportation is an essential public purpose for which public funds may be expended. The General Assembly by law may provide for, aid, and assist public transportation, including the granting of public funds or credit to any corporation or public authority authorized to provide public transportation within the State.

Section 8. Branch Banking

Branch banking shall be authorized only by law approved by three-fifths of the members voting on the question or a majority of the members elected, whichever is greater, in each house of the General Assembly.

Article XIV — Constitutional Revision

Section 1. Constitutional Convention

- (a) Whenever three-fifths of the members elected to each house of the General Assembly so direct, the question of whether a Constitutional Convention should be called shall be submitted to the electors at the general election next occurring at least six months after such legislative direction.
- (b) If the question of whether a Convention should be called is not submitted during any twenty-year period, the Secretary of State shall submit such question at the general election in the twentieth year following the last submission.
- (c) The vote on whether to call a Convention shall be on a separate ballot. A Convention shall be called if approved by three-fifths of those voting on the question or a majority of those voting in the election.
- (d) The General Assembly, at the session following approval by the electors, by

law shall provide for the Convention and for the election of two delegates from each Senatorial District; designate the time and place of the Convention's first meeting which shall be within three months after the election of delegates; fix and provide for the pay of delegates and officers; and provide for expenses necessarily incurred by the Convention.

- (e) To be eligible to be a delegate a person must meet the same eligibility requirements as a member of the General Assembly. Vacancies shall be filled as provided by law.
- (f) The Convention shall prepare such revision of or amendments to the Constitution as it deems necessary. Any proposed revision or amendments approved by a majority of the delegates elected shall be submitted to the electors in such manner as the Convention determines, at an election designated or called by the Convention occurring not less than two nor more than six months after the Convention's adjournment. Any revision or amendments proposed by the Convention shall be published with explanations, as the Convention provides, at least one month preceding the election.
- (g) The vote on the proposed revision or amendments shall be on a separate ballot. Any proposed revision or amendments shall become effective, as the Convention provides, if approved by a majority of those voting on the question.

Section 2. Amendments by General Assembly

- (a) Amendments to this Constitution may be initiated in either house of the General Assembly. Amendments shall be read in full on three different days in each house and reproduced before the vote is taken on final passage. Amendments approved by the vote of three-fifths of the members elected to each house shall be submitted to the electors at the general election next occurring at least six months after such legislative approval, unless withdrawn by a vote of a majority of the members elected to each house.
- (b) Amendments proposed by the General Assembly shall be published with explanations, as provided by law, at least one month preceding the vote thereon by the electors. The vote on the proposed amendment or amendments shall be on a separate ballot. A proposed amendment shall become effective as the amendment provides if approved by either three-fifths of those voting on the question or a majority of those voting in the election.
- (c) The General Assembly shall not submit proposed amendments to more than three Articles of the Constitution at any one election. No amendment shall be proposed or submitted under this Section from the time a Convention is called until after the electors have voted on the revision or amendments, if any, proposed by such Convention.

Section 3. Constitutional Initiative for Legislative Article

Amendments to Article IV of this Constitution may be proposed by a petition signed by a number of electors equal in number to at least eight percent of the total votes cast for candidates for Governor in the preceding gubernatorial election. Amendments shall be limited to structural and procedural subjects contained in Article IV. A petition shall contain the text of the proposed amendment and the date of the general election at which the proposed amendment is to be submitted, shall have been signed by the petitioning electors not more than twenty-four months preceding that general election and shall be filed with the Secretary of State at least six months before that general election. The procedure for determining the validity and sufficiency of a petition shall be provided by law. If the petition is valid and sufficient, the proposed amendment shall be submitted to the

electors at that general election and shall become effective if approved by either three-fifths of those voting on the amendment or a majority of those voting in the election.

Section 4. Amendments to the Constitution of the United States

The affirmative vote of three-fifths of the members elected to each house of the General Assembly shall be required to request Congress to call a Federal Constitutional Convention, to ratify a proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States, or to call a State Convention to ratify a proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States. The General Assembly shall not take action on any proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States submitted for ratification by legislatures unless a majority of the members of the General Assembly shall have been elected after the proposed amendment has been submitted for ratification. The requirements of this Section shall govern to the extent that they are not inconsistent with requirements by the United States.

Transition Schedule

The following Schedule Provisions shall remain part of this Constitution until their terms have been executed. Once each year the Attorney General shall review the following provisions and certify to the Secretary of State which, if any, have been executed. Any provisions so certified shall thereafter be removed from the Schedule and no longer published as part of this Constitution.

- Section 1. (Removed)
- Section 2. Prospective Operation of Bill of Rights
- Section 3. (Removed)
- Section 4. Judicial Offices
- Section 5. Local Government
- Section 6. Authorized Bonds
- Section 7. (Removed)
- Section 8. Cumulative Voting for Directors
- Section 9. General Transition
- Section 10. (Removed)

Section 2. Prospective Operation of Bill of Rights

Any rights, procedural or substantive, created for the first time by Article I shall be prospective and not retroactive.

Section 4. Judicial Offices

- (a) On the effective date of this Constitution, Associate Judges and magistrates shall become Circuit Judges and Associate Judges, respectively, of their Circuit Courts. All laws and rules of court theretofore applicable to Associate Judges and magistrates shall remain in force and be applicable to the persons in their new offices until changed by the General Assembly or the Supreme Court, as the case may be.
- (b) (Removed)
- (c) (Removed)
- (d) Until otherwise provided by law and except to the extent that the authority is inconsistent with Section 8 of Article VII, the Circuit Courts shall continue to exercise the non-judicial functions vested by law as of December 31, 1963, in county courts or the judges thereof.

Section 5. Local Government

- (a) The number of members of a county board in a county which, as of the effective date of this Constitution, elects three members at large may be changed only as approved by county-wide referendum. If the number of members of such a county board is changed by county-wide referendum, the provisions of Section 3(a) of Article VII relating to the number of members of a county board shall govern thereafter.
- (b) In Cook County, until (1) a method of election of county board members different from the method in existence on the effective date of this Constitution is approved by a majority of votes cast both in Chicago and in the area outside Chicago in a county-wide referendum or (2) the Cook County Board by ordinance divides the county into single member districts from which members of the County Board resident in each district are elected, the number of members of the Cook County Board shall be fifteen except that the county board may increase the number if necessary to comply with apportionment requirements. If either of the foregoing changes is made, the provisions of Section 3(a) of Article VII shall apply thereafter to Cook County.
- (c) Townships in existence on the effective date of this Constitution are continued until consolidated, merged, divided or dissolved in accordance with Section 5 of Article VII.

Section 6. Authorized Bonds

Nothing in Section 9 of Article IX shall be construed to limit or impair the power to issue bonds or other evidences of indebtedness authorized but unissued on the effective date of this Constitution.

Section 8. Cumulative Voting for Directors

Shareholders of all corporations heretofore organized under any law of this State which requires cumulative voting of shares for corporate directors shall retain their right to vote cumulatively for such directors.

Section 9. General Transition

The rights and duties of all public bodies shall remain as if this Constitution had not been adopted with the exception of such changes as are contained in this Constitution. All laws, ordinances, regulations and rules of court not contrary to, or inconsistent with, the provisions of this Constitution shall remain in force, until they shall expire by their own limitation or shall be altered or repealed pursuant to this Constitution. The validity of all public and private bonds, debts and contracts, and of all suits, actions and rights of action, shall continue as if no change had taken place. All officers filling any office by election or appointment shall continue to exercise the duties thereof, until their offices shall have been abolished or their successors selected and qualified in accordance with this Constitution or laws enacted pursuant thereto.

Attestation

Done in Convention at the Old State Capitol, in the City of Springfield, on the third day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seventy, of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and ninety-fifth, and of the Statehood of Illinois the one hundred and fifty-second.

Amendments

A proposed amendment shall become effective if approved by either three-fifths of those voting on the question or a majority of those voting in the election.

First Amendment — 1980 — Cutback Amendment. Amends Article IV, Sections 1, 2 and 3. Total vote, 4,868,623. For, 2,112,224; Against, 962,325.

Second Amendment — 1980 — Delinquent Tax Sales. Amends Article IX, Section 8. Total vote, 4,868,623. For, 1,857,985; Against, 798,422.

Third Amendment — 1982 — Bail and Habeas Corpus. Amends Article I, Section 9. Total vote, 3,856,875. For, 1,389,796; Against, 239,380.

Fourth Amendment (Amended Third Amendment) — 1986 — Bail and Habeas Corpus. Amends Article I, Section 9. Total vote, 3,322,657. For, 1,368,242; Against, 402,891.

Fifth Amendment — 1988 — Voting Qualifications. Amends Article III, Section 1. Total vote, 4,697,192. For, 2,086,744; Against, 1,162,258.

Sixth Amendment (Amended Second Amendment) — 1990 — Delinquent Tax Sales. Amends Article IX, Section 8. Total vote, 3,420,720. For, 1,004,546; Against, 385,772.

Seventh Amendment — 1992 — Crime Victims' Rights. Adds Section 8.1 to Article I. Total vote, 5,164,357. For, 2,964,592; Against, 715,602.

Eighth Amendment — 1994 — Rights After Indictment. Amends Article I, Section 8. Total vote, 3,219,122. For, 1,525,525; Against, 906,383.

Ninth Amendment — 1994 — Effective Date of Laws. Amends Article IV, Section 10. Total vote, 3,219,122. For, 1,476,615; Against, 667,585.

Tenth Amendment — 1998 — Retirement-Discipline. Amends Article VI, Section 15. Total vote, 2,084,123. For, 1,677,109; Against, 407,014.

Eleventh Amendment — 2010 — Governor Recall. Adds Section 7 to Article III. Total vote, 3,780,779. For, 2,158,337; Against, 1,127,280.

Twelfth Amendment — 2014 — Crime Victims' Rights. Amends Article I, Section 8.1. Total vote, 3,382,466. For, 2,653,475; Against, 728,991.

Thirteenth Amendment — 2014 — Voter Discrimination. Adds Section 8 to Article III. Total vote, 3,310,295. For, 2,350,114; Against, 960,181.

Fourteenth Amendment — 2016 — Transportation Funds. Adds Section 11 to Article IX. Total vote, 4,811,115. For, 3,796,654; Against, 1,014,461.

U.S. and Illinois Constitution Study Guide

Illinois students are required to pass a U.S. and Illinois Constitution exam before graduating from high school. Adults who have not graduated from high school and want to obtain a General Education Development (GED) certificate also must pass the exam. To assist those students, the Illinois State Board of Education has produced a Constitution Study Guide.

To request a Study Guide, please send a check or money order for \$5.15, payable to CPC, to: **Curriculum Publications Clearinghouse, Western Illinois University, HH 71B, Macomb, IL 61455.** Please provide your name and address and indicate either the English or Spanish edition. For more information, call 800-322-3905.

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES

We the People of the United States, In Order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

Article I

Section 1. Legislative Powers Vested in Congress

All legislative Powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

Section 2. House of Representatives Powers and Duties

The House of Representatives shall be composed of Members chosen every second Year by the People of the several States, and the Electors in each State shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature.

No Person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty five Years, and been seven Years a Citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an Inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

Representatives and direct Taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective Numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole Number of free Persons, including those bound to Service for a Term of Years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three fifths of all other Persons. See 14th Amendment. The actual Enumeration shall be made within three Years after the first Meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent Term of ten Years, in such Manner as they shall by Law direct. The Number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty Thousand, but each State shall have at Least One Representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to chuse three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New York six, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, South Carolina five, and Georgia three.

When vacancies happen in the Representation from any State, the Executive Authority thereof shall issue Writs of Election to fill such Vacancies.

The House of Representatives shall chuse their Speaker and other Officers; and shall have the sole Power of Impeachment.

Section 3. Senate Powers and Duties

The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, *chosen by the Legislature thereof*, for six Years; and each Senator shall have one Vote. **See 17th Amendment.**

Immediately after they shall be assembled in Consequence of the first Election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three Classes. The Seats of the Senators of the first Class shall be vacated at the Expiration of the second Year, of the second Class at the Expiration of the fourth Year, and of the third Class at the Expiration of the sixth Year, so that one third may be chosen every second Year; *and if Vacancies happen by Resignation, or otherwise, during the Recess of the Legislature of any State, the Executive thereof may make temporary Appointments until the next Meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such Vacancies. See 17th Amendment.*

No Person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the Age of thirty Years, and been nine Years a Citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an Inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.

The Vice President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no Vote, unless they be equally divided.

The Senate shall chuse their other Officers, and also a President pro tempore, in the Absence of the Vice President, or when he shall exercise the Office of President of the United States.

The Senate shall have the sole Power to try all Impeachments. When sitting for that Purpose, they shall be on Oath or Affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside: And no Person shall be convicted without the Concurrence of two thirds of the Members present.

Judgment in Cases of Impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from Office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any Office of honor, Trust or Profit under the United States: but the Party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to Indictment, Trial, Judgment and Punishment according to Law.

Section 4. Election of Senators and Representatives

The Times, Places and Manner of holding Elections for Senators and Representatives, shall be prescribed in each State by The Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by Law make or alter such Regulations, except as to the Places of chusing Senators.

The Congress shall assemble at least once in every Year, and such Meeting shall *be on the first Monday in December*, unless they shall by Law appoint a different Day. **See 20th Amendment.**

Section 5. Quorum, Journals, Meetings, Adjournments

Each House shall be the Judge of the Elections, Returns and Qualifications of its own Members, and a Majority of each shall constitute a Quorum to do Business; but a smaller Number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the Attendance of absent Members, in such Manner, and under such Penalties as each House may provide.

Each House may determine the Rules of its Proceedings, punish its Members for disorderly Behavior, and, with the Concurrence of two thirds, expel a Member.

Each House shall keep a Journal of its Proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such Parts as may in their Judgment require Secrecy; and the Yeas and Nays of the Members of either House on any question shall, at the Desire of one fifth of those Present, be entered on the Journal.

Neither House, during the Session of Congress, shall, without the Consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other Place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting.

Section 6. Compensation, Privileges, Disabilities

The Senators and Representatives shall receive a Compensation for their Services, to be ascertained by Law, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States. See 27th Amendment. They shall in all Cases, except Treason, Felony and Breach of the Peace, be privileged from Arrest during their Attendance at the Session of their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any Speech or Debate in either House, they shall not be questioned in any other Place.

No Senator or Representative shall, during the Time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil Office under the Authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the Emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such

time; and no Person holding any Office under the United States, shall be a Member of either House during his Continuance in Office.

Section 7. Procedure for Passing Bills and Resolutions

All Bills for raising Revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with Amendments as on other Bills.

Every Bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it becomes a Law, be presented to the President of the United States; If he approve he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it, with his Objections to that House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the Objections at large on their Journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such Reconsideration two thirds of that House shall agree to pass the Bill, it shall be sent, together with the Objections, to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two thirds of that House, it shall become a Law. But in all such Cases the Votes of both Houses shall be determined by Yeas and Nays, and the Names of the Persons voting for and against the Bill shall be entered on the Journal of each House respectively. If any Bill shall not be returned by the President within ten Days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the Same shall be a Law, in like Manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their Adjournment prevent its Return, in which Case it shall not be a Law.

Every Order, Resolution, or Vote to which the Concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of Adjournment) shall be presented to the President of the United States; and before the Same shall take Effect, shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the Rules and Limitations prescribed in the Case of a Bill.

Section 8. Congressional Powers

The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defense and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;

To borrow Money on the credit of the United States;

To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States and with the Indian Tribes;

To establish a uniform Rule of Naturalization, and uniform Laws on the subject of Bankruptcies throughout the United States;

To coin Money, regulate the Value thereof, and of foreign Coin, and fix the Standard of Weights and Measures;

To provide for the Punishment of counterfeiting the Securities and current Coin of the United States;

To establish Post Offices and post Roads;

To promote the Progress of Science and useful Arts, by securing for limited Times to Authors and Inventors the exclusive Right to their respective Writings and Discoveries;

To constitute Tribunals inferior to the supreme Court;

To define and punish Piracies and Felonies committed on the high Seas, and Offenses against the Law of Nations;

To declare War, grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal, and make Rules concerning Captures on Land and Water;

To raise and support Armies, but no Appropriation of Money to that Use shall be for a longer Term than two Years;

To provide and maintain a Navy;

To make Rules for the Government and Regulation of the land and naval Forces;

To provide for calling forth the Militia to execute the Laws of the Union, suppress Insurrections and repel Invasions;

To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining, the Militia, and for governing such Part of them as may be employed in the Service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively, the Appointment of the Officers, and the Authority of training the Militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress;

To exercise exclusive Legislation in all Cases whatsoever, over such District (not exceeding ten Miles square) as may, by Cession of particular States, and the Acceptance of Congress, become the Seat of the Government of the United States, and to exercise like Authority over all Places purchased by the Consent of the Legislature of the State in which the Same shall be, for the Erection of Forts, Magazines, Arsenals, dock-Yards, and other needful Buildings; — And

To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

Section 9. Limitations on Congressional Powers

The Migration or Importation of such Persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the Year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a Tax or duty may be imposed on such Importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each Person.

The Privilege of the Writ of Habeas Corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in Cases of Rebellion or Invasion the public Safety may require it.

No Bill of Attainder or ex post facto Law shall be passed.

No capitation, or other direct, Tax shall be laid, unless in Proportion to the Census or Enumeration herein before directed to be taken. See 16th Amendment.

No Tax or Duty shall be laid on Articles exported from any State.

No Preference shall be given by any Regulation of Commerce or Revenue to the Ports of one State over those of another: nor shall Vessels bound to, or from, one State, be obliged to enter, clear, or pay Duties in another.

No Money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in Consequence of Appropriations made by Law; and a regular Statement and Account of the Receipts and Expenditures of all public Money shall be published from time to time.

No Title of Nobility shall be granted by the United States: And no Person holding any Office of Profit or Trust under them, shall, without the Consent of the Congress, accept of any present, Emolument, Office, or Title, of any kind whatever, from any King, Prince, or foreign State.

Section 10. Limitations on Powers of States

No State shall enter into any Treaty, Alliance, or Confederation; grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal; coin Money; emit Bills of Credit; make any Thing but gold and silver Coin a Tender in Payment of Debts; pass any Bill of Attainder, ex post facto Law, or Law impairing the Obligation of Contracts, or grant any Title of Nobility.

No State shall, without the Consent of the Congress, lay any Imposts or Duties on Imports or Exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing it's inspection Laws: and the net Produce of all Duties and Imposts, laid by any State on Imports or Exports, shall be for the Use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such Laws shall be subject to the Revision and Controul of the Congress.

No State shall, without the Consent of Congress, lay any Duty of Tonnage, keep Troops, or Ships of War in time of Peace, enter into any Agreement or Compact with another State, or with a foreign Power, or engage in War, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent Danger as will not admit of delay.

Article II

Section 1. Power of the Executive, Electors and Qualifications

The executive Power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his Office during the Term of four Years, and together with the Vice President chosen for the same Term, be elected, as follows:

Each State shall appoint, in such Manner as the Legislature thereof, may direct, a Number of Electors, equal to the whole Number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress: but no Senator or Representative, or Person holding an Office of Trust or Profit under the United States, shall be appointed an Elector.

The Electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by Ballot for two Persons, of whom one at least shall not be an Inhabitant of the same State with themselves. And they shall make a List of all the Persons voted for, and of the Number of Votes for each; which List they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the Seat of the Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the Presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the Certificates, and the Votes shall then be counted. The Person having the greatest Number of Votes shall be the President, if such Number be a Majority of the whole Number of Electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such Majority, and have an equal Number of Votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately chuse by Ballot one of them for President; and if no Person have a Majority, then from the five highest on the List the said House shall in like Manner chuse the President. But in chusing the President, the Votes shall be taken by States, the Representation from each State having one Vote; A quorum for this Purpose shall consist of a Member or Members from two thirds of the States, and a Majority of all the States shall be necessary to a Choice. In every Case, after the Choice of the President, the Person having the greatest Number of Votes of the Electors shall be the Vice President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal Votes, the Senate shall chuse from them by Ballot the Vice President. See 12th Amendment.

The Congress may determine the Time of chusing the Electors, and the Day on which they shall give their Votes; which Day shall be the same throughout the United States.

No Person except a natural born Citizen, or a Citizen of the United States, at the time of the Adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the Office of President; neither shall any Person be eligible to that Office who shall not have attained to the Age of thirty five Years, and been fourteen Years a Resident within the United States.

In Case of the Removal of the President from Office, or of his Death, Resignation, or Inability to discharge the Powers and Duties of the said Office, the Same shall devolve on the Vice President, and the Congress may by Law provide for the Case of Removal, Death, Resignation or Inability, both of the President and Vice President, declaring what Officer shall then act as President, and such Officer shall act accordingly, until the Disability be removed, or a President shall be elected. See 25th Amendment.

The President shall, at stated Times, receive for his Services, a Compensation, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the Period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that Period any other Emolument from the United States, or any of them.

Before he enter on the Execution of his Office, he shall take the following Oath or Affirmation: — “I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the Office of President of the United States, and will to the best of my Ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States.”

Section 2. Powers of the President

The President shall be Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and of the Militia of the several States, when called into the actual Service of the United States; he may require the Opinion, in writing, of the principal Officer in each of the executive Departments, upon any Subject relating to the Duties of their respective Offices, and he shall have Power to grant Reprieves and Pardons for Offenses against the United States, except in Cases of Impeachment.

He shall have Power, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, to make Treaties, provided two thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, shall appoint Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, Judges of the supreme Court, and all other Officers of the United States, whose Appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by Law: but the Congress may by Law vest the Appointment of such inferior Officers, as they think proper, in the President alone, in the Courts of Law, or in the Heads of Departments.

The President shall have Power to fill up all Vacancies that may happen during the Recess of the Senate, by granting Commissions which shall expire at the End of their next Session.

Section 3. Duties of the President

He shall from time to time give to the Congress Information of the State of the Union, and recommend to their Consideration such Measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary Occasions, convene both Houses, or either of them, and in Case of Disagreement between them, with Respect to the Time of Adjournment, he may adjourn them to such Time as he shall think proper; he shall receive Ambassadors and other public Ministers; he shall take Care that the Laws be faithfully executed, and shall Commission all the Officers of the United States.

Section 4. Impeachment

The President, Vice President and all civil Officers of the United States, shall be removed from Office on Impeachment for, and Conviction of, Treason, Bribery, or other high Crimes and misdemeanors.

Article III

Section 1. Judicial Power

The judicial Power of the United States, shall be vested in one supreme Court, and in such inferior Courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The Judges, both of the supreme and inferior Courts, shall hold their Offices during good Behavior, and shall, at stated Times, receive for their Services, a Compensation, which shall not be diminished during their Continuance in Office.

Section 2. Jurisdiction

The judicial Power shall extend to all Cases, in Law and Equity, arising under this Constitution, the Laws of the United States, and Treaties made, or which shall be made, under their Authority; — to all Cases affecting Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls; — to all Cases of admiralty and maritime Jurisdiction; — to Controversies to which the United States shall be a Party; — to Controversies between

two or more States; — *between a State and Citizens of another State*, — between Citizens of different States, — between Citizens of the same State claiming Lands under Grants of different States, *and between a State, or the Citizens thereof, and foreign States, Citizens or Subjects.* **See 11th Amendment.**

In all Cases affecting Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, and those in which a State shall be Party, the supreme Court shall have original Jurisdiction. In all the other Cases before mentioned, the supreme Court shall have appellate Jurisdiction, both as to Law and Fact, with such Exceptions, and under such Regulations as the Congress shall make.

The Trial of all Crimes, except in Cases of Impeachment, shall be by Jury; and such Trial shall be held in the State where the said Crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State, the Trial shall be at such Place or Places as the Congress may by Law have directed.

Section 3. Treason, Proof and Punishment

Treason against the United States, shall consist only in levying War against them, or in adhering to their Enemies, giving them Aid and Comfort. No Person shall be convicted of Treason unless on the Testimony of two Witnesses to the same overt Act, or on Confession in open Court.

The Congress shall have Power to declare the Punishment of Treason, but no Attainder of Treason shall work Corruption of Blood, or Forfeiture except during the Life of the Person attainted.

Article IV

Section 1. States' Rights

Full Faith and Credit shall be given in each State to the public Acts, Records, and judicial Proceedings of every other State. And the Congress may by general Laws prescribe the Manner in which such Acts, Records and Proceedings shall be proved, and the Effect thereof.

Section 2. Privileges and Immunities, Fugitives

The Citizens of each State shall be entitled to all Privileges and Immunities of Citizens in the several States.

A Person charged in any State with Treason, Felony, or other Crime, who shall flee from Justice, and be found in another State, shall on Demand of the executive Authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having Jurisdiction of the Crime.

No Person held to Service or Labour in one State, under the Laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in Consequence of any Law or Regulation therein, be discharged from such Service or Labour, but shall be delivered up on Claim of the Party to whom such Service or Labour may be due. **See 13th Amendment.**

Section 3. Admission of New States

New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the Jurisdiction of any other State; nor any State be formed by the Junction of two or more States, or Parts of States, without the Consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned as well as of the Congress.

The Congress shall have Power to dispose of and make all needful Rules and Regulations respecting the Territory or other Property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to Prejudice any Claims of the United States, or of any particular State.

Section 4. Guarantee of Republican Government

The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a Republican Form of Government, and shall protect each of them against Invasion; and on Application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened) against domestic Violence.

Article V

Constitutional Amendments

The Congress, whenever two thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose Amendments to this Constitution, or on the Application of the Legislatures of two thirds of the several States, shall call a Convention for proposing Amendments, which, in either Case, shall be valid to all Intents and Purposes, as Part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three fourths of the several States, or by Conventions in three fourths thereof, as the one or the other Mode of Ratification may be proposed by the Congress; Provided that no Amendment which may be made prior to the Year One thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any Manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the Ninth Section of the first Article; and that no State, without its Consent, shall be deprived of its equal Suffrage in the Senate.

Article VI

Debts, Treaties, Oaths

All Debts contracted and Engagements entered into, before the Adoption of this Constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution, as under the Confederation.

This Constitution, and the Laws of the United States which shall be made in Pursuance thereof; and all Treaties made, or which shall be made, under the Authority of the United States, shall be the supreme Law of the Land; and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, any Thing in the Constitution or Laws of any State to the Contrary notwithstanding.

The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the Members of the several State Legislatures, and all executive and judicial Officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by Oath or Affirmation, to support this Constitution; but no religious Test shall ever be required as a Qualification to any Office or public Trust under the United States.

Article VII

Original Ratification

The Ratification of the Conventions of nine States, shall be sufficient for the Establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the Same. Done in Convention by the Unanimous Consent of the States present the Seventeenth Day of September in the Year of Our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty seven and of the Independence of the United States of America the Twelfth. In witness whereof We have hereunto subscribed our Names,

ATTEST:

William Jackson
Secretary

Delaware

Geo: Read
Gunning Bedford jun
John Dickinson
Richard Bassett
Jaco: Broom

Maryland

James McHenry
Dan of St Thos. Jenifer
Danl Carroll

Virginia

John Blair
James Madison Jr.

North Carolina

Wm. Blount
Richd. Dobbs Spaight
Hu Williamson

South Carolina

J. Rutledge
Charles Cotesworth Pinckney
Charles Pinckney
Pierce Butler

Georgia

William Few
Abr Baldwin

G. Washington
President and deputy from Virginia

New Hampshire

John Langdon
Nicholas Gilman

New York

Alexander Hamilton

Connecticut

Wm. Saml. Johnson
Roger Sherman

Massachusetts

Nathaniel Gorham
Rufus King

New Jersey

Wil: Livingston
David Brearley
Wm. Paterson
Jona: Dayton

Pennsylvania

B Franklin
Thomas Mifflin
Robt Morris
Geo. Clymer
Thos. FitzSimmons
Jared Ingersoll
James Wilson
Gouv Morris

Amendment I**Freedom of Religion, Speech, Press, Assembly**

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

Amendment II**Right to Bear Arms**

A well regulated Militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear Arms, shall not be infringed.

Amendment III**Quartering of Soldiers**

No Soldier shall, in time of peace be quartered in any house, without the consent of the Owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

Amendment IV

Unreasonable Search and Seizure

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no Warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by Oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

Amendment V

Restrictions on Prosecutions

No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the Militia, when in actual service in time of War or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

Amendment VI

Right to a Speedy Trial

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the Assistance of Counsel for his defense.

Amendment VII

Right to a Trial by Jury

In Suits, at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury, shall be otherwise reexamined in any Court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

Amendment VIII

Cruel and Unusual Punishment

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

Amendment IX

Reserved Rights of People

The enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

Amendment X

Powers Reserved to States or People

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

Amendment XI

Judicial Power Limits

The Judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by Citizens of another State, or by Citizens or Subjects of any Foreign State.

Amendment XII

Electors Vote for President and Vice President

The Electors shall meet in their respective states and vote by ballot for President and Vice President one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice President, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice President, and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate; — The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates and the votes shall then be counted; — The person having the greatest number of votes for President, shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice President shall act as president, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President. — The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice President, shall be the Vice President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed, and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice President of the United States. **See 20th Amendment.**

Amendment XIII

Section 1. Slavery Abolished

Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

Section 2. Enforcement

Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Amendment XIV

Section 1. Due Process and Equal Protection

All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities

of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Section 2. Apportionment of Representatives

Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the Executive and Judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged except for participation in rebellion, or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

Section 3. Disqualification for Office

No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath, as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

Section 4. Validity of Public Debt

The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

Section 5. Enforcement

The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

Amendment XV

Section 1. Right to Vote Regardless of Race

The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

Section 2. Enforcement

The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Amendment XVI

Taxes on Income

The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes on incomes, from whatever source derived, without apportionment among the several States, and without regard to any census or enumeration.

Amendment XVII

Senatorial Elections

The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, elected by the people thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote. The electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State legislatures.

When vacancies happen in the representation of any State in the Senate, the executive authority of such State shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies: Provided, That the legislature of any State may empower the executive thereof to make temporary appointments until the people fill the vacancies by election as the legislature may direct.

This amendment shall not be so construed as to affect the election or term of any Senator chosen before it becomes valid as part of the Constitution.

Amendment XVIII

Section 1. Prohibition of Liquor

After one year from the ratification of this article the manufacture, sale, or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, the importation thereof into, or the exportation thereof from the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof for beverage purposes is hereby prohibited.

Section 2. Enforcement

The Congress and the several States shall have concurrent power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Section 3. Ratification

This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of the several States, as provided in the Constitution, within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the States by the Congress.

Repealed. See 21st Amendment, post.

Amendment XIX

Women's Suffrage

The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Amendment XX

Section 1. Starting Terms of Successors

The Terms of the President and Vice President shall end at noon on the 20th day of January, and the terms of Senators and Representatives at noon on the 3d day of January, of the years in which such terms would have ended if this article had not been ratified; and the terms of their successors shall then begin.

Section 2. Assembly of Congress

The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall begin at noon on the 3d day of January, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

Section 3. Succession of President Elect

If, at the time fixed for the beginning of the term of the President, the President elect shall have died, the Vice President elect shall become President. If a President shall not have been chosen before the time fixed for the beginning of his term, or if the President elect shall have failed to qualify, then the Vice President elect shall act as President until a President shall have qualified; and the Congress may by law provide for the case wherein neither a President elect nor a Vice President elect shall have qualified, declaring who shall then act as President, or the manner in which one who is to act shall be selected, and such person shall act accordingly until a President or Vice President shall have qualified.

Section 4. Power of Congress

The Congress may by law provide for the case of the death of any of the persons from whom the House of Representatives may choose a President whenever the right of choice shall have devolved upon them, and for the case of the death of any of the persons from whom the Senate may choose a Vice President whenever the right of choice shall have devolved upon them.

Section 5. Date of Effect

Sections 1 and 2 shall take effect on the 15th day of October following the ratification of this article.

Section 6. Ratification

This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States within seven years from the date of its submission.

Amendment XXI

Section 1. Repeal of Prohibition

The eighteenth article of amendment to the Constitution of the United States is hereby repealed.

Section 2. Transportation of Liquor

The transportation or importation into any State, Territory, or possession of the United States for delivery or use therein of intoxicating liquors, in violation of the laws thereof, is hereby prohibited.

Section 3. Ratification

This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by conventions in the several States, as provided in the Constitution, within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the States by the Congress.

Amendment XXII

Section 1. Presidential Term Limits

No person shall be elected to the office of the President more than twice, and no person who has held the office of President, or acted as President, for more than two years of a term to which some other person was elected President shall be elected to the office of the President more than once. But this Article shall not apply to any person holding the office of President when this Article was proposed by the Congress, and shall not prevent any person who may be holding the office of President, or acting as President, during the term within which this Article becomes operative from holding the office of President or acting as President during the remainder of such term.

Section 2. Ratification

This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States within seven years from the date of its submission to the States by the Congress.

Amendment XXIII

Section 1. District of Columbia in Electoral College

The District constituting the seat of Government of the United States shall appoint in such manner as the Congress may direct:

A number of electors of President and Vice President equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives in Congress to which the District would be entitled if it were a State, but in no event more than the least populous State; they shall be in addition to those appointed by the States, but they shall be considered, for the purposes of the election of President and Vice President, to be electors appointed by a State; and they shall meet in the District and perform such duties as provided by the twelfth article of amendment.

Section 2. Enforcement

The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Amendment XXIV

Section 1. Poll Tax Prohibited

The right of citizens of the United States to vote in any primary or other election for President or Vice President, for electors for President or Vice President, or for Senator or Representative in Congress, shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any State by reason of failure to pay any poll tax or other tax.

Section 2. Enforcement

The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Amendment XXV

Section 1. Succession to Presidency

In case of the removal of the President from office or of his death or resignation, the Vice President shall become President.

Section 2. Succession to Vice Presidency

Whenever there is a vacancy in the office of the Vice President, the President shall nominate a Vice President who shall take office upon confirmation by a majority vote of both Houses of Congress.

Section 3. Acting President

Whenever the President transmits to the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives his written declaration that he is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office, and until he transmits to them a written declaration to the contrary, such powers and duties shall be discharged by the Vice President as Acting President.

Section 4. Inability of President to Serve

Whenever the Vice President and a majority of either the principal officers of the executive departments or of such other body as Congress may by law provide, transmit to the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives their written declaration that the President is unable to discharge the

powers and duties of his office, the Vice President shall immediately assume the powers and duties of the office as Acting President.

Thereafter, when the President transmits to the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives his written declaration that no inability exists, he shall resume the powers and duties of his office unless the Vice President and a majority of either the principal officers of the executive department or of such other body as Congress may by law provide, transmit within four days to the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives their written declaration that the President is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office. Thereupon Congress shall decide the issue, assembling within forty-eight hours for that purpose if not in session. If the Congress, within twenty-one days after receipt of the latter written declaration, or, if Congress is not in session, within twenty-one days after Congress is required to assemble, determines by two-thirds vote of both Houses that the President is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office, the Vice President shall continue to discharge the same as Acting President; otherwise, the President shall resume the powers and duties of his office.

Amendment XXVI

Section 1. Voting Age Set at 18

The right of citizens of the United States, who are eighteen years of age or older, to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of age.

Section 2. Enforcement

The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Amendment XXVII

Congressional Pay Raises

No law, varying the compensation for the services of the Senators and Representatives, shall take effect, until an election of Representatives shall have intervened.

Ratification Dates

Amendments I through X were ratified on December 15, 1791, and are known as the Bill of Rights.

Amendment XI — Feb. 7, 1795
Amendment XII — June 15, 1804
Amendment XIII — Dec. 6, 1865
Amendment XIV — July 9, 1868
Amendment XV — Feb. 3, 1870
Amendment XVI — Feb. 3, 1913
Amendment XVII — April 8, 1913
Amendment XVIII — Jan. 16, 1919
(Repealed by Amendment XXI)

Amendment XIX — Aug. 18, 1920
Amendment XX — Jan. 23, 1933
Amendment XXI — Dec. 5, 1933
Amendment XXII — Feb. 27, 1951
Amendment XXIII — March 29, 1961
Amendment XXIV — Jan. 23, 1964
Amendment XXV — Feb. 10, 1967
Amendment XXVI — July 1, 1971
Amendment XXVII — May 7, 1992

Note: Bold titles for sections of the U.S. Constitution and amendments were added by editorial staff and were not included in the original *Constitution of the United States*. Italicized text indicates words and passages of the U.S. Constitution that were changed, modified or affected by amendments.

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NOTES

State Symbols

ILLINOIS



State Snack
Popcorn



State Animal
White-Tailed Deer



State Bird
Cardinal



State Pie
Pumpkin



State Fish
Bluegill



State Amphibian
Eastern Tiger
Salamander



State Insect
Monarch Butterfly



State Reptile
Painted Turtle



State Fruit
Goldrush Apple



State Tree
White Oak



State Flower
Violet



State Prairie Grass
Big Bluestem



State Soil
Drummer Silty
Clay Loam



State Mineral
Fluorite



State Fossil
Tully Monster

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1. BECAUSE those who obey the laws should help to choose those who make the laws.
2. BECAUSE laws affect women as much as men.
3. BECAUSE laws which affect WOMEN are now passed without consulting them.
4. BECAUSE laws affecting CHILDREN should include the woman's point of view as well as the man's.
5. BECAUSE laws affecting the HOME are voted on in every session of the Legislature.
6. BECAUSE women have experience which would be helpful to legislation.
7. BECAUSE to deprive women of the vote is to lower their position in common estimation.
8. BECAUSE having the vote would increase the sense of responsibility among women toward questions of public importance.
9. BECAUSE public spirited mothers make public spirited sons.
10. BECAUSE hundreds of thousands of intelligent, thoughtful, hard-working women want the vote.
11. BECAUSE the objections against their having the vote are based on prejudice, not on reason.
12. BECAUSE to sum up all reasons in one—IT IS FOR THE COMMON GOOD OF ALL.

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